special change, though possibly lifer a day or two past. The to have him removed to the as practicable. Blaine rejects of a European tour.

ting New York will find no bet-ons anywhere than are to be well-known St. Nicholas Hotel,

entile (N. 1.) Press.
ening, June 25, Dr. John Dixon,
a practising student in Dr. J.
flee, retired for the night to his
morning fellowing he failed to
breakfast-table, and on being
r was returned. His room was
was found kneeling by the bed,
extended on it, dead. The bed
extended on it, dead. The bed,
and it is probable he died at
complained of a pain in his head
but it was not of a nature to
busideration.

in Medins. New York, July 6, W. T. Potter, Mr. Lucius Burris W. Y., and Miss Mary Ella, eld-Mr. A. J. Lyon, of the former

(N. Y.) papers please copy, luly 9, at 6:30 p. m., Mrs. Ann rain Middletown, Conn., Nov. 6, are 8 months and 3 days. he house of her nephew, C. J. Ma-tis-a., Monday, July 10, at 3 p. m. L ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEECTIONERY.

International Exhibition. F. WHITMAN & SON INVITE ing the Exposition to call on them r famous establishment.

fth and Market-sts., Philadelphia, ATE. CONFECTIONS.

BON-BONS. Pamilies or Friends. nufactory, Machinery Hall, ion Grounds, American Department. ulded, Syrups Boiled, and

ns made in Silverware. EPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 h and upward at 25, 40, 60e per h. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

P. GORE & CO., nd 70 Wabash-av.

GOODS.

July 11, at 9:30 a. m., Sale of Staple and Fancy uspenders, Brushes, Fans, Shirts and Drawers, Table, Napkins, Etc. Attractive Goods, Cassimeres, Jeans, d Shirtings. Large line of the Cutlery. Also large asthing—400 Cassimere Vests yels, which will be sold to but.

GORE & CO., Anctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av. ioes&Slippers AUCTION,

Y, July 12, at 9:30 a. m. FINE LINES of CASONABLE GOODS st be closed out. F & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. MORTGAGE SALE.

ON HOUSE,

and Monre-st. in the city of or saic and sell at public suction. All the furniture and fixtures, nentioned in said mortgage, and ouse, consisting in part of the following the said of the sai

ICNAMARA & CO. . N. W. cor. Madison-st. SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, AT MARA& CO., Antiquesta

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

more important than in any other, because, in addition to the Mayoralty candidate, they had to vote for an Alderman to fill the vacancy,

VOLUME XXX.

PINANCIAL

M., F. & M. Savings Bank.

No. 75 South Clark-st., Chicago COMMENCED BUSINESS 1862. Perfect Security and Liberal Interest. The investment certificates of this bank are secured on improved real estate, the securities being in special trust. The certificates bear interest, avable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 75-10 per cent per annum. They are more secure than a direct mortgage loan, and much more available. They may be obtained personally or through the mails, in sums of \$100 or multiples thereof, at this bank. Interest paid as usual on savings book accounts.

MORTGAGE LOANS J. H. REED,

JOHN H. AVERY,

159 LaSalle-st., Chicage.

7 PER CENT.

SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

per cent heavier than any used by compet-itors, which gives an elegance in appear-ance and durability of service not found elsewhere. The quality of workmanship is likewise far superior. There is an actual saving to consumers of 10 to 20 per cent. The largest lines of rich FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

**WILSON BROS.**,

67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago; 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptr OFFICE OF THE Treasurer and County Collector

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS. North Dearborn-st. between Michigan 17. 1876, at the County Court of Cook County, the emce of the County Treasurer and ex-officio County Collector of Cook County, Illinois, will be closed on Saturday, July 15. 1876, for the purpose of enabling the County Collector and County Clerk to compare and complete the records and papers necessary at such application for Judgment. All persons who do not want to have judgment entered against their property, must pay the tax by Friday, the 14th instant.

L. C. RUCK.

County Treasurer.

PIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of Bangs Bros. having been dissolved bankruptcy, the senior partner of the firm, asc W. Bangs, may be found at 215 State-st. aving secured the exclusive sale of

Richmond. Double and Single Oven Palace, Cabinet, Crown Bell, and

Nugget Ranges, Also Repairs for the same, we trust the public will extend the same generous patronage the old firm have always received.

C. H. BANGS. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JOLIET, June 12, 1876.
The annual meeting of this Company, for the lection of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock. JOHN BRISBIN, President.
R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. **15 Per Cent Discount** on all Garments ordered of us during July and August. ELY & CO., ARTISTIC TAILORS,

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. MEDICAL. CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be

SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., London, and Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

CIGARS.

The firm of Tansiil & Chandler having been dissolved by mutual consent, the manufacture of Fine Cigars will be continued under the old style of R. W. Tansiil & Co. With increased facilities we are enabled to supply our friends and customers with the choicest goods at bot-tom prices. Orders solicited. R. W. TANSILL & CO. DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING And Cleaning Ladies' and Gents' Garments of all kinds, Lace Shawls, Sacquos, Curtains, Feathers, etc., and repairing men's clothes. C. O. D. orders from the country promptly attended to. Call on or address AUG. SCHWARZ, 190 South Clark, 158 illinois, and 265 West Madison-sts.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853.

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FOIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

17 & 40 West Lake Street.

OPETICA GO.

F MINE PIG CALAMER,

# POLITICAL.

What the Republicans of Heath's Ward Think of Him.

The Colored Citizens Warmly Indorse the Republican Candidate for Mayor.

The Greenbackers Decide Not to Put Up a Candidate.

The Fourth-Ward Republicans Ratify Monroe Heath's Nomination.

Eloquent and Characteristic Speech by the Hon. Sidney Smith.

How the Great Morrissey Was Roped Into Kelley's Little Game at St. Louis.

The Muscular Statesman and His Pals Subjected to the "Skin" Process.

Tilden's Connection with Lake Superior Mining Enterprises.

The Significance of Gov. Hayes' Utterances on the Subject of Civil-Service Reform.

LOCAL.

SIDNEY SMITH. FOURTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING A meeting to ratify the nomination of Monroe Heath for Mayor, and to make arrangements for election-day, was held under the auspices of the Republican Club of the Fourth Ward last evening in the ball at the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street. The attendance was quite large, and embraced a number of the leading citizens of the ward. James L. High,

of the meeting, Sidney Smith, Esq., was called upon for an address, and delivered the following: upon for an address, and delivered the following:
Gentlemen of the Republican Club of the
Fourth Ward: If I am correctly advised as to
the object of this meeting, it is to consider the
question of supporting the Republican nominee
for Mayor at the coming election on Wednesday next, and also to take measures with reference to the machinery of the election. Now, at first blush, it may seem a little extraordinary that, on the threshold of an important Presidential election, a Republican club of a banner ward should take into consideration the ques-

ward should case into consuleration are quere tion as to whether they will support the Republican nominee for Mayor of this city. Now, I freely admit that if, from any unfortunate circumstances, an improper character should be mominated by the Republican or any other party for the high and responsible position of Mayor of this city, especially under the circumstances in which we are placed, I say I freely admit that it would be entirely proper and would be the duty of independent voters—that is one of the peculiar features of the Republican party is made up of independent voters—that is one of the peculiar features of the Republican party admit the propriety of defeating an improper character if such a one, had been nominated. But, gentlemen, I have yet to meet the man in this city who has

THE HARDIHOOD TO INSINUATE
that Mr. Heath, the nominee, is a dishonest man. [Applause.] I understand that it is conceded that he is an honest man. It is true he has been a member of the Council and had a large experience in city affairs. He has been surrounded, gentlemen, by temptation. So much the better. It never was urged against the system of Christianity, gentlemen, that its great Founder was once taken up on the top of an exceeding high mountain and there tempted. Now, gentlemen, what is the state of facts? Mr. Heath is a highly-respectable citizen of the City of Chicago. He is now, and has been for a series of years, at the head of one of the largest and most. prosperous business fifms in his line of business; a man who has large business and property interests at stake. KinBall.

Now what is proposed to be done! Why, a gentlemen residing in the South Division has been called out as a candidate, irrespective of party, So says the call. And who is he! A respectable gentleman, I admit,—no more respectable gentleman, I admit,—no more respectable gentleman, I admit,—no more respectable fam Mr. Heath,—but, gentlemen, in politicies an ingrained and inveterate. Copperhead (applause and posity) and machinery of the Republican

ing in this country, predicted that In a lew short years

THE GRASS WOULD GROW
in the streets of Chicago. I recollect it distinctly. I recollect once meeting Mark Kimball on Prairie avenue, and there was a piece of property for sale—about 150 feet deep—and I said, "Kimball, why don't you buy?" "Pooh!" said he, "grass will grow in the City of Chicago in less than five years. I wouldn't give \$5 a foot for it, "when it was worth \$30. Now, he was sincere, he was honest, no doubt, about it, but the difficulty with Mark is that he is bigoted. As the old darkey said, he knows too much for one man and not quite enough for two. [Laughter.] Now, Mark Kimball is so peculiarly constructed in his mental organization that he believes to-day that the very origin and foundation of the Republican party—or Black

Republican, as he would call it—was instigated by the Devil. He thinks so, I tell you, to-night. Yon elect Mark Kimball Mayor of this city, and it wouldn't be a month before he would be by the ears with a splendid Republican Council. He would discover some Black Republican trick in every measure which that Council might bring forward. That is his organization. He can't help it. He was so made, and he can't be made ever. [Langhter,] Now, there is no use of disgnising the fact that if McGrath or Mark Kimball should be lected Mayor of this city on the 12th of the present month, it would be beralded as the first gun in the campaign for Thiden and Hendricks. You cannot divide the thing, gentlemen. You cannot vote for a Democrat to-day and put him into a high office without encouraging the prospects of the campaign in behalf of the

ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. Heath is a highly respectable gentleman. Mr. Heath was unminated by the Republican party. He is, as I said before, possessed of large property interests, in common with us all. He did not electioneer for the position. When he was mominated and called into the Convention, he pledged himself, gentlemen, to support every measure conducive to the prosperity of this city that should be brought forward by the Council, which we how so much rely upon. Have we any reason to suppose that he won't do ft? Some gentlemen say he hasn't sufficient ability, they think, Well, if Heath's ability of Mark Kimball, but I have this to say that I believe Heath to be his equal and superior in point of ability. But, gentlemen, the real fight is between Heath and McGrath. Every diversion from the Republican was did not see toot that these Republican was a saint, politically and morally. [Applause.] It is true there was a fallow of identification in the case of McGrath. For some reason or other he couldn't be identified when the matter came to trial. They could identify him, however, when they were before the Grand Jury. Now he is a candidate for Mayor. Now these political wire

know him personally will vote for him, because Heath, whom they don't know personally, isn't a man of good private character?

Now, I should look upon it as a calamity to have the Republican ticket defeated at this critical juncture of affairs. We haven't got any inconsiderable ight on hand in this Presidential compaign. We have got an enemy to fight who is a sagacious wire-puller, who is an old and experienced schemer. He is no new man lie is no novice. He is a man that has pulled wires in the Democratic party for the last twenty years, and it will be no child's play to beat him. We expect, gentlemen, with the splendid candidates we have, and with the magnificent letter of acceptance of Hayes, our Presidential candidate (appliause), we expect to do what we have done year in and year out. When we rally we expect to defeat the enemies of our country by electing the Republican ticket. (Applause.) But it cannot be done, gentlemen, by disorganization. It has got to be done by supporting the organization and the nominee whenever the nominee is a proper character, and I assert here to-night, without the fear of contradiction, that Mr. Heath is a highly respectable gentleman; that he has had a large experience in city affairs. His experience will be of immense advantage to the present Board of Aldermen. That he will co-operate with that Board, there is not a particle of doubt. Why, then, should he not be elected? I ask. I expect that no good reason can be given why he should not be triumphantly elected in this banner city of the United States.

Gentlemen, the time has come when it is important that this

centennes, the time has come when it is important that this

CITY BE REDEEMED,

and redeemed from what? Redeemed from bummerism, from copperheadism, from Bourbon Democracy. If it is not redeemed this fail, when will
it be? Is it to be rescued from the grasp of that
organization by division and disorganization?
Surely not. And when I say this, gentlemen, I
repeat what I have said before here to-night—that
where, for some unfortunate reason, improper
men, dishonest men, characteriess men, shall sacceed in being nominated, I believe that it is justifibie in citizens to defeat that nomines. But such
is not the case with reference to our nominee for
Mayor.

Mayor.

Now, then, gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to take up further time. I could further enlarge upon the proposition, but it seems to me to be so self-evident. I am not one of those persons who believe in a blind following of party where the interests of the property-holders of this city, where the interests of the decent element in this city—those who live by honest toil—requires different

self-evident. I am not one of those persons who believe in a blind following of party where the interests of the property-holders of this city, where the interests of the decent element in this city—those whe live by honest toil—requires different action. But, gentlemen, I tell you that there is but one way to run the American Government, both State and national, and so descending down to town and municipal sfairs.

IT MUST BE DOME BY ORGANIZATION.

It must be done by party organization, and then teach the parties that they must nominate reasonably good candidates. We cannot always agree as to who is the best mar. It may be that many kepublicans may be of the opinion that a better man than Heath could have been nominated. Suppose we concede that to be the fact. We must recoilect, gentlemen, that many men of many minds exist in this city. Some think Heath the best man, some think that the other gentlemen who were spoken of would have been better men, better candidates. But we must concede, every candid man must agree, that Heath is not only an honest man, but a man whose interests coincide with the interests of every well-wisher of the interests of its interests of every well-wisher of the interests of its interests of every well-wisher of the interests of its interests of every well-wisher of the interests of its interests of every well-wisher of the interests of the end of

remarks.

C. F. Remick made a short speech, in which he encouraged those present to go to the polls and vote and work for Mr. Heath.

c. F. Remick made a snort speech, in which he encouraged those present to go to the polls and vote and work for Mr. Heath.

W. W. P.REKINS
was the next speaker. He said he did not suppose there was a man in the bouse who would not vote for Monroe Heath. It was not a question about their voting, but the main thing to consider was to get their neighbors to vote. There was danger that the scalawag McGrath would run in, because the respectable vote would be divided between Kimball and Heath, and McGrath would poil all the votes he possibly could. Should James McGrath be elected Mayor of this city he could not obtain a dollar in New York or elsewhere; they would not do business with a man who had been indicted and escaped punishment by the skin of his teeth because the witnesses failed to identify him, when in fact everybody in town knew him. He closed by arging every one present to go to the polls and work for Mr. Heath's election by getting every Republican out.

Leander Stone characterized McGrath as the

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1876.

votes for Heath on Wednesday.

ALD. STEWART
said if there was anything worse that could befail
them than having Colvin for Mayor it was to have
McGrath. The Council was as united now as ever,
and he hoped they would stand up for them a little
while longer and save them from another scalawag
Mayor.

and he hoped they would stand up for them a little while longer and save them from another scalawag Mayor.

A committee of four was appointed, on motion of Mr. Hammer, to attend to the tickets for election-day.

The Committee appointed to select the challengers and poll-guards returned and reported the following, which were approved:

First Precinct—H. W. Ricaby, Silas Huntley, P. A. Podge, P. L. W. Jennison, H. S. Wheeler, E. L. Barber, M. Gordon, L. A. Gilbert, A. B. Farwell, C. W. Weston.

Second Precinct—O. W. Clapp, P. P. Matthews, D. N. Bash, R. B. Stone, D. S. Covert, A. Danks, Frank Evertt, S. H. Sweet, John Covert, John Parker.

Third Precinct—J. L. Weodard, John Burns, H. H. B. Brutoa, R. M. Woods, J. W. Stewart, J. Hoffman, B. F. McCarty, D. Vaughn, T. Clark, James Leddy.

Fourth Precinct—George Anderson, D. E. Sibley, H. A. Anderson, P. A. Hull, F. C. Russell, — Hoppin, Otto Schultz, C. W. Werneke, H. Krouse, S. Leyy.

The meeting then adjourned.

ELEVENTH WARD.

DISCUSSING THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.
The Eleventh Ward Republican Club held a dent A. B. Cook in the chair, and Sam Parker acting as Secretary. This being the first meeting at which the present President presided, he made a brief speech, in which he hoped that the Eleventh would be the banner ward for Hayes and Wheeler. He would stick by the Repub-lican party, and do his best for it. He thanked Ald. J. B. Briggs stated that his name had been put upon a list as a member of the Committee for Mark Kimball without his authority

been put upon a list as a member of the Committee for Mark Kimball without his authority or consent, and that a card would appear in the morning Tailburg in explanation. He had been asked to sign the call for Mr. Kimball, and had refused, and his name had been placed on the Committee list without either his knowledge or consent. He was for Mr. Monroe Heath for Mayor, and he believed a great majority of the present Council favored and supported the same gentleman.

The Constitution was then signed by a large number of new members, and names were also added to the Hayes and Wheeler Club.

While this was being done, Mr. George Sherwood was called upon to speak. He responded with a few words upon the important election for Mayor, which would come off to-morrow. He was for Monroe Heath, as he was just such a man as was needed at the present time. He hated cant, in politics as well as religion, and he hardly knew in which it was worst. Mr. Heath was competent for the position. He knew the affairs of the city and ought to be elected Mayor. He had had experience in municipal affairs, and was chual to the emergency and for the duties required of him for the short and very important term. They had opposed to him Jim McGrath, nominated by himseif. Then there was Mark Kimball, who, in his own speech accepting the Democratic nomination, stated that he had never presided over a public meeting in his life, had never been called to public position, and knew nothing of city affairs. A outsiness man to be fitted for the position of Mayor must also know how to run the municipal machine. He would have to know the workings of the various city departments. It was true they had a good Council, but they would probably find that the members six months from now would probably acknowledge that they know less than when they went into office, so far as city affairs were concerned, though the Council may have done much toward reform. The fact was, Chicago

they know less than when they went into office, so far as city affairs were concerned, though the Council may have done much toward reform. The fact was, Chicago

HAD BEEN STOLEN TO DEATH.
They must counteract the effect of this. Some leaders of the Republican party who had gone over to the Jeil, and some more ought to go there. During the past three years offices almost innumerable had been created, while the people were groaning under the burdens of taxation since the panic. He cited the Board of Public Works as one of the most honest departments of the City Government, and yet they had lots of superfluous officers, which would be abolished if they had a competent and honest man for Mayor. Permits were granted to saloon-keepers instead of licenses by the present Mayor, which was contrary to law, and the revenue lost to the city. He issued a \$50 permit to a mock-auction shop to swindle and rob poor strangers, and then sent a man at a salary of \$1,000 a year to watch the place. There were offices and evils innumerable to be abolished. Sidewalk and Street Superintendents wore left to watch over one lame street-sweeper, like a hen with one chicken. He said that hard chal was being burned in the North Side Famping-Works, when it was said \$65,000 could be saved by burning soft coal. He scorched over the record of the present Executive and the gang he had held around him, and said that Mr. Heath was competent and would prove faithful and honest if elected. He warned his hearers not to add to Jim McGrath to elip in through the sparth of the honest, respectable voters.

Mr. B. Tuthill, Judge Austin, Dr. Harcourt, and Mr. Burkland noved that a committee of four from each precinct in the ward be selected to work as a worthy and competent business man, fully conversant with city affairs.

Mr. Burkland noved that a committee of four from each precinct in the ward be selected to work at the polis in behalf of Monroe Heath on election day. Carried.

Volunteers were called for, when there were responses from every part of th

COLORED REPUBLICANS. MEETING AT OLIVET CHURCH.

A ratification meeting of the colored Re-publican citizens of Chicago was held last even-ing in Olivet Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue. J. W. E. Thomas was elected Chairman and Frank Rollins Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Thomas thanked the On taking the chair, Mr. Thomas thanked the meeting for the honor, and stated the objects of the meeting, which, were to ratify the National, State, and city nominations, and also to consider the political treatment of the colored men in the city by the party in power. After considering the nominees of both parties and giving his unqualified approbation to those of the Republicans, Mr. Thomas spoke briefly of the duty of every colored man to vote for Monroe Heath tomorrow.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: W. C. Phillips, R. M. Hancock, R. M. Mitchell, William Baker, and J. Bradley.

The first speaker,

MR. H. A. BARTLETT,

Mr. Heath's election by getting every Republican out.

Leander Stone characterized McGrath as the representative of Jackson's motto. "To the victors belong the spells," and said if that person get into the onice of Mayor he would carry it out.

COL. RICABY

said he was not acquainted with any of the gentlemen who were candidates for the Mayoralty except Jimmy McGrath. He did not know that James was a thief or a dishonest man. But he was not the man for such an office.

D. Harry Hammer and he would do all he could to elect Mr. Heath, and he believing him to be a good man, thought it was the duty of every Republican to vote for him.

Ex-Ald. Clark, of the Fourth Ward, said it gave him pleasure to testify to the ability and integrity of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Monroe Heath, and he believed he was the man of Mr. Heath's name evoking much applause.

DR. C. V. DYER

WARD MEETINGS.

THE SEVENTH.

A Seventh Ward Republican ratification meeting was held last night at No. 381 Blue Island avenue. Mr. A. Graham presided, and there was not the colored man. This was an error, and the interest of the colored race was certainly in a return to the old path. The speaker the help in the believe as a distinct of the colored race was certainly in a return to the old path. The speaker the mention of Mr.

cuse. He then reviewed the history of that party, and said that there was no question that it must be soundly whipped in the coming campaign. His review of Tilden and Hendricks was greatly applauded. Concerning the Mayoralty election, the speaker thought that it was the duty of every good citizen to vote for Monroe Heath for the head of the city.

when we ask this of the party to which we have always proved loyal.

Mr. Baker, of the Committee, presented a minority report entirely too long for publication and signed by "The Seedy Club," the nature of which organization did not exactly transpire. The ensained tripped up with amendments, until the house was very nearly in a state of ferment. "At this point an unfortunate member named White used the word "negro," when the audience gave a shout and stopied all proceedings with yells and hisses for the unlucky perpetrator of the word. It took about thirty minutes to cool down the audience, and even then it would never have been done except for the powerful lungs and presence of mind of Ald. Campbell, who rose up on a chair and shouted the whole party into silence.

L. L. Mills was then announced, and, taking the platform, made a very sensible and well-received speech.

The exercises were prolonged to a late hours by

THE GREENBACKERS.

THEY WILL NOT PUT UP A CANDIDATE. Not a very large, but a very unsavory, crowd was that which assembled at Union Hall yesterlay afternoon. Ostensibly it was a meeting of the Greenbackers for the purpose of nominating an independent candidate for Mayor, but while here were a few such men as ex-Ald. Peter there were a few such men as ex-Ald. Peter Daggey, Thomas, A. Hill, Col. Chamberlain, Col. Lathrop, John Forsyth, and a few others, Greenbackers all, the main body of the crowd was made up of such lights of Bummerdom as Mike Evans, Jim Gleeson, Ed Phillips, et al. The Convention was called for 3 o'clock, but it became evident that the Greenback managers with late. This canad some impatience vere a little late. This caused some impatient were a little late. This caused some impatience in the breasts of the unwashed, and a few minutes after 3 a drunken specimen of humanity known as "Lame Smith," loud and foul-mouthed, mounted the platform, and, pounding on the table, called the Lonvention to order by nominating Ed Philips for Chairman. The latter stood in the rear of the room, his back against the door, and refused to come forward or acknowledge the drunken vagabond. Repeated raps on the table were of no effect, and, after a few vaporings of his beclouded intellect, the fellow tumbled off the platform and staggered to the rear of the his beclouded intellect, the fellow tumbled off the platform and staggered to the rear of the room, where he endeavored to engage in a free fight with Jim Glecson, or any other man, but was at last quieted by one of the crowd with the comforting assurance that, if he didn't shut up, so help him God, he (the speaker) would throw him out of the window, by G—d.

"Lame Smith" subsided.

Quiet reigned for the space of half an hour, the Greenbackers spending the time in caucuses.

the Greenbackers spending the time in Chicases.
At precisely 3:42 Ed Phillips sat down on one corner of the platform, and the Convention was called to order by A. C. Cameron, who moved

EX-ALD. PETER DAGGY
be made temporary Chairman. The motion was carried, and Mr. Daggy took the chair and made a few remarks. He began with the assertion of a very self-evident fact, namely: that the attendance was very meagre. He thought perhaps all the wards hadn't furnished tueir quutas. That was self-evident, too. He said the object of the meeting was to decide whether the Greenbackers should make a nomination or indorse the candidates already in the field. He was a self-evident, the self-evident of the meeting and the self-evident of the medical self-evident of the medical self-evident of the medical self-evident of the medical self-evident of the movement. Still, it wasn't for him to dictate, and the next thing in order would be the nomination of Secretaries.

P. J. Murphy and A. S. Lindsay were chosen to fill these important offices.

On motion of Mr. A. P. Sharp, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed: Messra. Newland. Bonfield, and Gettleson.

While the Committee were out, the Convention was addressed by C. CAMERON,

who said what they had wanted was to get a local recognition on the Mayoralty question, and to thus test their strength as followers of Peter Cooper, the Independent Greenback candidate for President. Cameron has an idea, with the rest of the Greenbackers, that Peter Cooper will come off with flying colors in November, and after saying this much he said down.

OLL. TATLOR

was then invited to fill up the time. He did so. He mourned grievously that all the newspapers were opposed to the Greenbackers paring proposed to the Greenback party, and that they (the Greenbackers) hadn't a barrel of money to use. He considered that loyality to party nowadays was treason to liberty. He expressed his degrad for the Greenbackers paying particular attention to the history of the greenback, and arraigning the leaders of finances, paying particular attention to the history of the greenback, and arraigning the leaders of finances, paying particular attention to the history of the greenbackers,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INSULT TO THE GERMANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 10.—The Boss Tax-Ester, Jim McGrath, is writing letters to Germans all over the city that are gross insults to this orderly and respectable portion of our citizens. He represents that he is no temperance or Sunday man, and conveys the idea that the Germans are a drinking lot of fellows, and have no regard for law or decency. I beg leave to say to Mr. McGrath that he is mistaken in the character of most of the Germans to whom he is addressing his insulting episties. They do not care to be a party to bring disgrace upon our city by elevating him to the head of our Government, simply because he is an intemperate

E. Hughes, D. R. Crilly, E. P. Hell, C. Greeley.
THE FOURTEENTIL.

A Republican mass-meeting was to have been held last evening in the Fourteenth Ward, but owing to the wait of proper notice the attendance was small, and the Ward Club took charge, and transacted some routine business. The Club was addressed by Gen. O. L. Mann and Mr. Morse in the interest of Mr. Heath for Mayor. They were very cordially received.

cordially received.

THE PIFTEENTH.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club held a well-attended meeting last night at the headquarters, No. 200 Orchard street, Mr. George E. Adams in the chair.

The Chairman stated that the object desired was work for the election of a Mayor. Whereupon Dr. Stewart, in behalf of Capt. P. M. Ryan, offered the following resolution:

Stewart, in behalf of Capt. P. M. Ryan, offered the following resolution:

Whenkas, The Republicans of the City of Chicago, in convention assembled, have piaced in nomination for the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago Mr. Monroe Heath, a gentleman of integrity and solility; a man whom we believe can relieve the city from its present embarrassment; a man who is in ravor of reform, and one whom we believe can relieve the city from its present embarrassment; a man who is in ravor of reform, and one whom we believe can relieve the city from its present embarrassment; a man who is in ravor of reform, and one whom we believe can relieve the city from the Convention, and tenuer Mr. Heath our nearty support.

Resolved, That the Kxecutive Committee of the Club act as the Campaign Committee of the ward, and that the members of the City Central Committee be instructed to confer with, the Central Campaign Committee.

That the Ward Campaign Committee at once organize and make the necessary arrangements for the furtherance of the cause on election-day.

The preamble and the first and third resolutions were unanimously adopted, and instead of the second resolution an amendment offered by Mr. John Wagner was adopted. It provided that there be appointed a committee of five from each precinct to act as the Campaign Committee.

Mr. C. F. Adams spoke earnestly in favor of Mr. Heath, the regular Republican nominee. McGrath was on the Independent Bummer ticket, Kimball had been nominated by a little corner clique, and Heath was better than either of them. He was acquainted with the duties expected of him, and could lead the city ont of its present embarrassments. It was the duty of all good men, who were particite and working for the good of the city, to turn out and exert themselves in Mr. Heath's dehalf.

Mr. John Wagner also spoke in favor of the Republican nomince. He indorsed him as the people's choice and the best man.

The remarks about Mr. Heath brought forth much applause, as that gentleman is the popular candidate of t

candidate of the Fifteenth Ward.

SIXTENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward met last night for the purpose of organizing a club. Gen. James R. Hugunin was elected temporary Chairman, but the permanent organization was post-poned smil Friday evening.

The Club starteu with a good nucleus, and under moet favorable anspices, and it is hoped there will be a large meeting on the night adjourned to. The sixteenth needs a good club, and the Republicans are beginning to realize the fact. Nothing is more necessary than a good permanent organization, and the Republicans of the ward are earnestly invited to come out and establish the Club on a sound basis.

basis.

SIXTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward met at the corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets last night, Arno Vose in the chair, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward do heartly indores the nomination of Mark Kimball for the office of Mayor, and that we will do all in our power to elec. him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M'GRATH'S PLAN.

It was openly stated on the street yesterday that Jim McGrath, Dave Thornton, Mike Evans, Jim Gleeson, Ed Phillips, and the rest of the South Side bummer and scalawag band, had joined forces, and intend to make the Mayoralty and decides weather characteristics. pecial election another charter-election affair. On the West Side it is stated that Con Ryan and

FORDERY.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Curcaso, July 10.—I noticed in this evening's

Journal that my name are been placed on the Central Committee for Mark Kimball for Mayor. I say
this is a forgery. I was asked to sign the call for
Mr. Kimball and refused, and now my name is
used as supporting him without my knowledge of
consent. I will say that I am for Mource Heal
for Mayor, because I believe him to be honest, competent, and peculiarly possessing the knowledge
and intelligence requisite for the important postion at this time. Respectfully,

J. B. Bruses.

NATIONAL.

KELLY'S LITTLE GAME. THE GREAT MORRISSEY HOODWINKED.
Special Dispatch to The Tribans.
NEW YORK, July 10.—I telegraphed you some
time ago that suspicions were abroad that the
opposition of John Kelly and Tammany Hall opposition of John Kelly and Tammany Hall to Tilden's nomination was assumed for the purpose of influencing Western delegates in Tilden's favor. These suspicions have been confirmed, and I learn positively from a leading Democrat who was at St. Louis that the whole Tilden's favor. These suspicions have been confirmed, and I learn positively from a leading Democrat who was at St. Louis that the whole thing was a shrewd trick concocted by Tilden and played by Kelly for the purpose designated. Morrissey, who was the loudest of Tilden's friends at St. Louis, and bitterest of Kelly's foes, has learned how he was swindled by what he would call the "skin game," and is indignant at the way he has been played upon. The first purpose of the little game was to secure the support of the anti-Tammany party in this city. Naturally, anti-Tammany would support Tilden, if nominated, but they would be active in securing his nomination if it was understood that Kelly and Tammany Hall were opposed to Tilden. The result as was foreseen.

THE FICTITIOUS QUAIREL.

was kept up to the last by Kelly and his New York delegates, some of whom did not know how they were being used, and Kelly did a great many foolish things which were not calculated to injure Tilden, but were intended to show the bitter antagonism between Tilden and Tammany Hall. The insults to Hewitt and others were parts of this trick. The result was that anti-Tammany became active for Tilden, and early indorsed his nomination, and became fully committed to him.

The second purpose was to convince the Western delegates, who look upon Tammany Hall of today just as they looked upon it after Tweed's exposure, that Tilden was most bitterly opposed by this most corrupt organization. How this part of the trick succeeded, you well know. Kelly made himself purposely oftensive to many delegates, and thus led to their support of Tilden.

All of this I am told by one who was in the secret. Persons who supposed Kelly was really honest in his opposition to Tilden furnished him evidence that

TILDEN WAS TOM SCOTT'S CANDIDATS, and that Tilden was interested with Scott in the purchase of the North, but acily did not use the amanying. Others of the same belief furnished the New York Repress with the facts of the suit against Tilden by the St. Lonis.

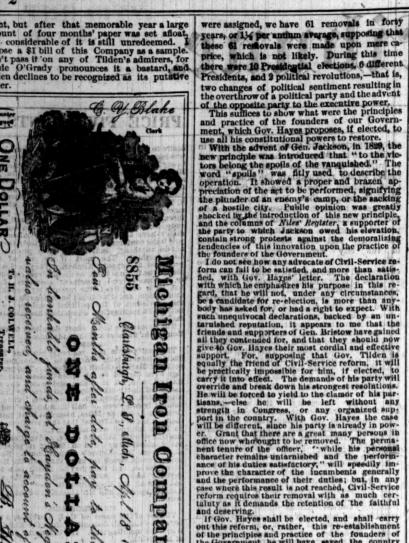
"SLIPPERY SAM." HIS CONNECTION WITH LAKE SUPERIOR ENTER

on the West Side it is stated that Con Ryan and the rest of the bummer element there have united forces, and will go tooth and nail for Jim McGrath.

Fublic Opinion

Is decidedly in favor of Monroe Heath for Mayor. The better class of Democrats say they will not vote for Mark Kimball because he is not of the "rock-rooted" set, and therefore they would be going against their own political principles by sustaining him. As to Jim McGrath no respectable man can swallow him. Every precaution will be taken to prevent ballot-box stuffing on Wednesday by McGrath's crew, and it behooves all who are opposed to bummerism it its wors form to vote only forMonroe Heath, as a vote cast for Mr. Kimball will be only thrown sway and really count in favor of Jim McGrath.

AT HETUBLICAN HEADQUARTHES, corper of Clark and Lake streets, yesterday the Mayoralty Campaign Committee were busily at work arranging for tickets, pedders, etc. The tickets will be at headquarters this morning, and distributed during the aftersoon. There was a feeling of condicance expressed in the success of Mr. Heart and the schared Mayor of the City of Chicago by its citizens, and the spoiting are represented in the success of Mr. Heart golden that by Wednesday evening it would be found that Monroe Hearth and been declared Mayor of the City of Chicago by its citizens, and the spoiting in committee of the Municipal Reform Club was held at the racide House of the Success of Character and the Success of Horney of the Horney of the Success of Horney of Horney of the Horney of Horney of Horney of



Company,

CARAST

and deserving.

If Gov. Huyes shall be elected, and shall carry ont this referm, or, rather, this re-establishment of the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, he will have saved the country from the most serious danger now menacing its existence, and inscribed his own name in the list of its greatest benefactors.

Horacs White.

## HAYES' LETTER.

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The letter of Gov. Hayes has been received here with deep satisfaction by all known to have any sympathy with reform. The chief anxiety among all such here has been to ascertain how the letter would treat the subject of Civil-Service reform. This was regarded as by far the most important part of the forthcoming letter. The ground taken in regard to the currency was received more as a matter of course, but it was not deemed certain by those who did not know Gov. Hayes that he would throw himself boidly and unreserveily in the face of those who have heretofore made Civil-Service reform impossible. In proportion as his utterances have given satisfaction to all friends of reform and parity in the public service, have they displaced the machine men. These speak sneeringly of the letter, and affect to see in it nothing more than a paper to catch votes. The declaration of one term, however, which shows the firm and honest intention shining through the whole letter, quite demoralizes this class. All who have been working for reform wishin the party are in high spirits over the letter, and many have declared to-day that the letter is a good enough platform in and of itself. was regarded as by far the most important part

declared to-day that the letter is a good enough platform in and of itself.

NEW YORK PRESS.

The strong point, and the school idea the weak point, in what otherwise is a fair; commendable, statesmanlike letter. The Herald reviews the issues of the canvass, and says if Tilden can make reform the transceadent question he will have a fair chance of winning.

The Times (Rep.), says Hayes' letter leaves nothing to be desired. It is the manly frank, and explicit declaration of a slacere and able man. It thinks the letter will add to his strength, and render Republican victory more sure.

The Tribune (Independent) praises the declaration of principles embodied in the letter, and says: "Since he has been nominated he has received many accessions of support from sources which might have been alienated, but Gov. Hayes, henceforth, is his own best advocate."

The World Confederate) says there is not one hearty, outspoken word in the letter, from beginning to end. The World discusses at length the portion of the letter relating to Civil Service reform, the currency question, and the school question, and says it bears a remarkable resemblance to Grant's first annual message, and wonders if it could be the press of the premarkable resemblance to Grant's first annual message, and wonders if it could be the premarkable resemblance to

But let this go. The subject has been ventited.

Mr. T., after his efficacious bar'l had placed
in in nomination, was scremaded by the Jacknians, and, in his response to the complient, he took occasion to say, "We
e all laboring men," etc. It was
rood speech, if my recollection serves me, and
culated to warm the hearts of his co-laborers in
e mines, furnaces, workshops, etc., towards the
lef "puddler" in the 'ron currency, the
mixer in railroad bonds, the "founder" of
ad-sale swindles, the "crushep" of political opnents, the "topman" on the bar'l, the "bank
ss," or some other known employment in the
anufacture of iron or the accumulation of capital,
ld by the prince of demagognes.
I have said that Mr. T. was a stockholder in the
chigan Iron Company, and that that corporation
in bankraptcy. Up to 1873 the Campany had
en declaring diyldends; after that, the two furces at Clarksburg and Greenwood falled to yield
profit. The currency alluded to was issued in
u of money to wood-choppers, inborers, furce-men, charcasi-burners, etc.

lieu of money to wood-choppers, laborers, furnace-men, charcosi-burners, etc.
It didn't prove a boon to the laborers: for it was not
generally acceptable except at the Company's stores.
Occasionally, however, the promissory notes of
the Company were given to settle labor claims.
The Michigan Company, in which Mr. Tilden, in
the bankruptcy records, is shown to hold 110
shares, struggled through 1873-4, but in 1875
made an assignment, and sinally fell into the United
States Bankruptcy Court. Liabilities to nearly a
half-million were found to exist. Nearly \$50,000
of this amount was due to laborers who had made
money for the stockholders in the brighter days
for iron-workers. During the interim between the
Company's evident fine) in this county,
the county of the stockholders in the brighter days
for iron-workers. During the interim between the
Company's evident fine) in this county, DEARAS. July 10.—Hayes' letter of acceptan enthusiastically received by the Republicans in city. The papers comment favorably upon it.

# RAILBOADS.

EASTERN RATES. Though the Eastern roads are still at war with ach other, no new steps have lately been taken by ful storm. Several of the roads are losing money

ful storm. Several of the roads are losing money at the present rates, and they are anxious to bring this war to a close as speedily as possible. And nothing can accomplish this end except the entting down of the rates to such low figures as to make the losses so heavy that those roads which are not in good financial standing are forced into bankruptcy. Vanderbilt says he can stand it longest of all, and he means to keep up the fight until the rates to New York, especially those on freight, will be made the same as those to Philadelphia. Baltimore, and Boston. Those cities were allowed a difference on account of their geographical position, but Vanderbilt will tolerate this no longer. He says New York is entitled to the same rates because of its more central position. If this difference had never been allowed, New York traffic not have been taken awy by those cities, and would he means to get it back again if possible. Some are waiting for Vanderbilt to die, thinking thereby the wair will come to an end. But this is fallacious, as in case of Vanderbilt's death his son, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's becomes the heir, and will step into his father's shoes as regards the management of the roads.

Sioux Crrr, July 10.—The Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company have 4 miles of track laid. They will receive 1,000 tons more iron this week, and have the Road completed to Ponca, 30 miles out, before Sept. 1.

artisan is not the same when his gold coffers are called on to discharge bonest debts due the starving laborer. He lost a practical opportunity to expendia its Albany speech, but he has so far sayed his \$1,300,—a far greater satisfaction to his superanmated aratice. He can continue talking to "we laborers," but he declines to "putup," and, I suppose, to "shut up."

This is not a campaign lie. It can be proven true in Marquette, Negaunee, Chicago, New York, or Boston. A warm supporter of Tilden, a lifeting Democrat, and a member of the defunct Company, vouches for the truth of the statement that sam Tilden alone, of his own free will, against the carnest appeal of his brother stockholders, beat he laboring men of the Michigan fron Company out of over \$40,000, and at a time, too, when times were mighty hard in Michigan.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

GOV. HATES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 10.—In that paragraph of Gov.
Hayes' admirable letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination in which he speaks of Civil-Ser-

vice reform, he says:

We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, where needed, that which was formerly established by custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officerany partisan service. They meant that the officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remafned untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

ntrolled and administered the Government

oned by his summary dismissal of a large aber of Federal officers without ranse, and

All the bridges swept away by the recent flood on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad have been reconstructed, and to-day all the trains will again run as usual.

## SUN-SCORCH.

NEW YORK CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 10.—Although the heat has been more moderate to-day, an alarming number of deaths, some resulting from prostrations Saturday and Sunday, have occurred. The police report day and Sunday, have occurred. The police report nearly fifty fatal cases, including only sudden deaths or of persons dying without medical attendance. The Bureau of Vital Statistics estimate that the correct number would exceed sixty. This fatality is larger than for any day in thirty-five years except July 2, 1872, when sixty-eight deaths occurred. The excessive heat has caused a great increase in deaths from all diseases. The health Board granted 222 burial permits up to 3 p. m. to-day. The proportion of infants dying is increasing alarmingly.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 10.—The intense heat of Saturday and Sunday caused some fifty cases of sunstroke, nineteen of which are fatal.

Up to 3 p. m. to-day there were thirty-six cases of sunstroke, the majority of which proved fatal.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10.—Rain is now falling abundantly, and the intense heat is somewhat bated. During the forenoon, and up to the comabated. During the forenoon, and up to the com-mencement of the rain, the thermometer stood at 102 degrees in the shade. A great number of per-sons have been prostrated by the heat, and fifteen deaths from sunstroke are reported, besides which there have been several not yet officially reported. Three wagons are regularly employed in removing to the hospitals those overcome on the streets.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—Of the numerons persons prestrated by the heat yesterday, six have died. The thermometer registered 103 degrees in in the shade. The weather continues very hot and oppressive.

# THE SIOUX WAR.

Letter from Our Reporter with Gen. Crook's Column.

A Rumor that Sitting Bull Was Killed at Rosebud Hills.

Some Feats of Individual Daring at the Battle of June 17.

Were There Any Agency Indians Among the Hostile Redskins?

A Forward Movement to Be Made as Soon as Reinfercements Arrive.

No Trouble Apprehended as to Finding the Savages,

It Being Believed that They Are Ready for a Fight,

Having Determined to Make a Final Stand Against the Whites.

EXPEDITIONS, GOOSE CREEK, June 26.—The mail which arrived yesterday morning from his return journey to-night, brings us our first newspapers from the East; and many of us are omewhat surprised at the over-anxiety seeming to possess the good people East as to our safety and the safety of the commands under Gen. Terry and Col. Gibbon,—seeming to imply that, if we are caught out alone, the warlike Sioux will "gobble" us up at a mouthful. Old Sitting Bull evidently viewed matters and things from the same standpoint on the morning of the thought the same when the sun went down on that eventful day.

A story has been circulating through camp, since the day of the fight at Rosebud Hills, to the effect that

which, on being traced to its source, is found to be based on a statement made by some of our scouts. Devoutly hoping that it may be true, I give you the story as it is told: On starting away from our wagons, Frank Gruard, whose life for many years was spent with Sitting Bull's band, gave a complete description of the apby this savage chieftain to the scouts,— describing his pony's trappings, and everything by him. So far, so good; this part of the story you may rely on. Now for the other part: When the attack began on our right, these scouts went out with the Crows to meet it, and mong the first Indians seen, leading on and in advance of the rest, was a warrior, answering in all important details the description given by Frank of Sitting Bull. They fired a volley, and the warrior rolled from his pony to the ground, while those in the rear rushed forward, and seizing him, carried the body back. If this be true, the Chief of the hostile Sioux is as dead as No. 1 mackerel after it has been salted; for, when a stricken Sioux falls from his pony, he is a very dead Indian indeed. The scouts say that the fall of this Indian created more commotion among the others than could possibly have been created by the death

Among the feats of INDIVIDUAL DARING which may deserve especial mention is that per-formed by the gallant old Chief of the Crows,— Old Crow," as he is commonly known. First Sergeant Van Moll, who was in charge of a party of twenty men of "A" Troop, 3d Cavalry, that had been detached to act with the friendly Inhad been detached to act with the friendly Indians during the engagement, was by some
means cut off from the rest of his party; and
the Sloux, seeing his position, made a rush to
finish him. Old Crow, however, with great
courage, dashed down at a run, amidst a shower
of bullets, taking the Sergeant up behind him,
rode back in triumph, amidst the cheers and
shouts of those who witnessed it, and the disappointed yells of the enemy.

Farrier O'Grady, "F" Troop, Third Cavalry,
brought off the body of Sergeant Marshall, at
the imminent risk of losing his own life in the
effort. The Sergeant had served in the neighborhood of twenty-five years in the regiment,
and his death, though that of a gallant soldier,
as he was, is mourned sincerely by officers and
men.

as he was, is mourned sincerely by officers and men.

Private Weaver, of "I" Troop, did a gallant thing when he rode the gauntiet of the enemy's fire, on his noble gray, "Rover," carrying the order to Lieut. Foster to fall back with his platoon,—first conveying to that officer the news that our line was falling back, and the enemy were surrounding him and his little command. Without this timely warning, one officer and eighteen men weuld have been added to the list of killed, already large enough. A soldier of "L" Troop, name not known, was seen to pick up a wounded man, shoulder him and carry him off, while all the time the flying bullets were making the dust fly all around.

And so I might go on detailing these little

And so I might go on detailing these little episodes of the fight, showing the bravery and the self-sacrifice of men,—things that are conclusive arguments in themselves against the attacks of the cynics upon human nature.

It is on the battle-field, where death runs rampant, that the God-like in man is brought out in strongest tints—and the devilish too, for that matter. that matter.

The half-breeds say that it was not Sioux that attacked Royall so determinedly at Rosebud

attacked Royall so determinedly at Rosebud Hills, but

SOUTHERN CHEVENNES,—

the same rascals that left their reservations last summer, and, coming north, joined the Northern Sioux under Sitting Bull, Crasy Horse, and Little Bad Man. Their numbers then were estimated at 700; and, as this number tallies with the number that assailed Royall, added to the fact that they carried lances,—a weapon more affected by the Cheyenne and the Sioux,—it is not unlikely that our left was attacked by White Antelope's warriors. They certainly discussed White Antelope's warriors. They certainly dis-played all the warlike vigor, dash, and courage that common rumor credits that tribe with, and it is known that they are acting with the hostile

that common rumor credits that tribe with, and it is known that they are acting with the hostile Stoux.

Many red plankets were observed among the enemy on the day of the battle, and, as this is the style of blanket issued to Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, it has created the idea among many that a large portion of those we fought on the 17th of June

WERE AGENCY INDIANS;
but I do not think that this follows necessarily; for, just before the distribution of annuity-goods these Northern Indians have been in the habit of coming in in order to get a share of the good things going, and they have about as many I. D. blankets among them as any other highly Christianized Indian who lives on the Government during the winter and raids on the settlers during the warm weather. A few Agency Indians—uncles, nephews, and consins, and brothers-in-law of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail—are doubtless with the bands led by Sitting Bull; for a can of Chill Colarado, such as all post-commissaries keep on saic, was found on the body of a dead Sloux. But I don't believe we have struck many of them as yet. We have all that before us, and I don't think any of us are very anxious to have them join Sitting Bull until we can get one or two more good chances at him. The old fellow has enough warriors at his back to give this column a very anusing and entertaining fight, and we are not so grasping as to have it toe interesting, and girt all the Sloux on the war-path. There's Terry and Custer, and all the rest of them, around "somewhere," looking for somebody to pitch into; and it doesn't seem to be the fair thing to induce them to march as far as they have, and then find that we have done up the business, and not left them even a decent-sized skirmish to bless themselves with. Little did our reporter imagine, while writing this, that the gallant Custer and his sonier fained hate command were then lying cold in death,—their slaughter having occurred on the day before the date of this letter.—E. Trisuxe.]

We are not nearly so fearful as we were that they will scatt. Into small bands of from 5 to 15, and go humping off in a quiet sort of way, at the rate of from 60 to 100 miles a day, the moment they discover our column on the march.

On the march out, —before the day of Rosebud Hills,—it was a favorite remark, when we would come on a hill where the long, snake-like column could be seen for miles, "Lord, what will "iold Sit" think of this outfit when he sees it?" "Won't he skin out?" "Why, we won't find an Indian in the country; they'll scatter into small parties, and hoop-off out of reach." "Or else," would chima in another, "they'll make tracks for the British Possessions, and get away from as that way."

Well, for over a week all examinations of maps to find exactly how far we would have to march in parsuit of the flying enemy before we were halted by the rules of international law, have ceased altogether. Sitting Bull doesn't appear to take any interest in the British Possessions himself, and neither does his people.

The appearance of the country where the affair Scene in the Life of the Sloux Chief, from a Picture-Language

interest in the British Possessions Billiser, neither does his people.

The appearance of the country where the affair of Rosebud Hills was fought reminds me very forcibly of a statement made in my presence, over two years ago, by a Squaw-man, that is to say, a white man who had married an Indian wife. He said that the Sioux had made up their minds that the time was coming when they would have to make

A FINAL STAND

make

A FINAL STAND

against the encroachments of the white man: that they were dollecting stores for warlike purposes in the country beyond the Tongne River, in a region more suitable for defense than the then famous Lava-Beds. He described it as being cut up by precipitous ridges, between which were fine, grassy valleys, where their stock could find excellent grazing at all times.

This describes thoroughly the ground over which the battle was fought, and there is no doubt in my mind that we had but entered the outworks—as it were—of the great natural fortress now garrisoned by the Sloax. But, with the help of Previdence and Gen. Crook, with 300 rounds of ammunition each, we will have their stronghold, and them too, before the leaves begin to turn.

THE-MORALE

of the command is excellent. The conduct of everybody, officers and soldiers, in the last fight, was so nexceptionable that it has had its natural effect in the increased respect and trust between the commissioned and enlisted. The men know that no fear of death will prevent their officers going into the bottest of places; and the officers know that the men will follow wherever they are led. It is astrong bond of sympathy, welded by the heat of battle,—one which can never be wrenched saunder.

It is expected that we are to remain here until the train gets back with an increased supply of rations, forage, animunition, together with five companies of infantry and two more troops of cavalry, when we will pell out with the pack-train, and try conclusions once more with the enemy. If he will only "stay with us" as well as he did before, we all feel confident that our Indian allies will have many more scalps to singland dance over, and the Siloux enough doad warriors to keep them liberally supplied with howling matches for a long time to come. And it is believed that we will have no trouble in finding them again; that THEY ARE ABOUT AS READY FOR A PIGHT AS WE

long time to come. And it is believed that we will have no trouble in finding them again; that THEY ARE ABOUT AS READY FOR A FIGHT AS WE ARE, and are determined to make this a final stand against the inroads of the whites. Nobody has any doubt as to the final result, but there exists a good deal of difference of opinion as to the exact quantity of good, square, honest fighting that will be required in order to make Sitting that will be required in order to make Sitting that will be required in order to make Sitting Bull and his wild warriors consent to chew rancid bacon and mouldy flour on the muddy banks of the Missouri.

Licut. Schuyler, of the Fifth Cavalry, came through the other day with dispatches, bringing with him but two men. They made a rapid march, but saw no Indians, excepting a small party on the Powder. Hy him came the first news that the Fifth, under Gen. Carr, were operating in the vicinity of the Little Powder. Lieut. S. has been designated to act as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Crook, —Capt. Nickerson having been sent in to procure the services of the Utes and Pawness against the Sioux in the present war.

THE CROWS AND SHOSHONES, when they left us after our return from the Rosebud, promised most faithfully to return after they had had their scalp-dance out at their respective villages. Old Crow told Gen. Crook that he wanted to move his villages farther away from the Sioux, and then he would return with all his warriors, and go through the war with us. The understanding with these Indians is, that they shall have all the "loot" found in captured villages,—the ponies, and everything found in the lodges of the Sioux. Under this arrangement they did not grow wealthy at Rosebud Hills; but they are two ponies ahead,—losing dwe and capturing seven.

These friendly Indiana, although very useful as fankers, guides, and trailers, have their disadvantages also. At one time during the affair of the 17th inst., a party of over 100 Sioux had to pass within 200 yards of Mcinhold's company of the Third

### MISCELLANEOUS. THE RUMOR ABOUT CROOK.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-Great excitement was caused this afternoon by a report that Gen. Crook's command had again met the Indians, and that Crook had been killed. Up to 2 p. m. nothing had been heard at the headquarters of lieved to be without foundation.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10 .- The report that Gen. Crook had been killed and several companies of his command annihilated is not credited here, ment headquarters. Cheyenne says there is no truth in it so far as known.

truth in it so far as known.

CANADA FRIGHTENED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribins.

OTTAWA, July 10.—In a few days Major Walsh, of Northwest Mounted Police, will leave here for his command at Cypress Hills with a party of recruits numbering 40 men. Cypress Hills, situated a day's ride from Boundary, is a point of considerable importance in Northwest, as there the Indians assemble for the buffalo bunt. The Sloux tribe in the United States were, till very recently, under the impression that these Hills were a part of the reservation made for them by the Washington Government. It was within 300 miles of Fort Walsh, in Cypress Hills, that the disaster to Gen. Custer and his regiment took place. Should the United States troops succeed in driving their rebellious tribes north, it is almost an absolute certainty that from 15,000 to 20,000 savages would be thrown into Canadian territory. The situation is, therefore, critical, and may result at any time in dangerous complications. Maj. Walsh has every confidence in his men and the strength of his fort, but the Government have decided to strengthen it by the addition of a light gun from Fort McLeod. It is said that the whole police force on the frontier will be considerably augmented.

At the Acencies.

augmented.

AT THE AGENCIES.

Sioux City, Ia., July 10.—A Fort Sully special states, that there is considerable uneasiness on the Upper Missouri at the actions of the so-called friendly Agency Indians, they having heard of Custer's defeat through their runners. The news causes increased impudence and contempt for Government authority among them. A large party of Brules and Cheyennes have camped on the opposite side of the river from the post, within a few days.

Remarks at Her Funeral.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.—The funeral of the ister of Senator Twichell, of Louisiana, the circumstances of whose attempted assassination ar fresh in the public mind, occurred this afternoon There was a large attendance of leading citizens. The husband of Mrs. Willis was murdered two Years ago, since which time she has been in poor health, and when her brother was so hor ibly mutilated she sank under the trouble, and died yesterday morning en route for her former home in Vermont. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Bayliss, pastor of Trinity Methodisi Episcopal Church, who, after a statement of the outrages to which the family had been subjected, saids:

Episcopal Church, who, after a statement of the Outrages to which the family had been subjected, sais:

We are sometimes accused of flaunting the bloody shirt for political effect, and of reviving memories which ought to sleep in forgetfulness, of dragging before the startled and unwilling eyes of this age the glussity skeletons of horrors which but for our persistence would have been forgotten before now; but this to-day is no mere memory;

THIS IS NO BURIED HORROR
just now newly exposed for tragic effect. This woman, whose weary body we to-day carry to a newly-made grave is almost as much a victim of Southern cruelty as though some assassin's bullet had pierced her heart. They have killed her. They have loaded her with horrors until her frail body could endure no longer. Indianapolis is called to-day to the task of burying one of the victims of Southern hate, and the victiom is a woman. And what of her only surviving male relative? Is this some ancient terror, some forgotien wrong, but just now restarted for effect? His wounds are not healed. They are almost fresh enough to be ghastly. Scarcely three months ago he was as well as any of us, and now he is so helpfiess that

HE CANNOT WIPE AWAY HIS OWN TEARS.
And this is America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, —a land whose boasi has been its Southern chivalry.—a land whose men can think what they please and speak what they think, —a land where more has been said about freedom and the rights of man than has been said in all nations since the world began! Oh! how the eloquence of these mute lips, these handless arms, rebukes and scathes us in our boasting! Our talk of freedom is sarcasm! These white lips do mock at us. Freedom for the South

YET WAITS ITS NATAL DAY.

I am sure I say only what those lips would say could they speak, and only what this brother will approve, when I ask, not as a partisan, but as a man, Has the time come for us to elevate this prosecription into power? Shall we dod to such the political principles with which these ass

SITTING BULL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Book Drawn by Himself.

New York Herald. July 9.

While the fate of the gallant Custer and his men excites the sympathy of the entire country, the action in which he has fallen has placed in extraordinary prominence the name of the Sioux Chief, Sitting Bull, who was the victor in the battle on the Little Big Horn of the 27th ult. Among the many ghastly souvenits preserved at the Army Medical Museum of Washington is an autobiography of Sitting Bull in rude pictures. Such records of what they consider the notable and praiseworthy deeds of their lives are frequently made by the Indians, generally upon skins or buffalo robes, but in this case upon sheets of paper—the backs of a number of muster-roll blanks belonging to the Thirty-Girts United States Infantry. They are fifty-five in number, and give in picture language the story of Sitting Bull's career up to six or seven years ago. Each picture is rudely outlined with ink, the men, horses, and other objects being such as children would make. Many of them are partly filled in with red and blue colors, as if Sitting Bull had at some time got possession of one of the red and blue pencils so well known in newspaper offices and with it elaborated his pictorial efforts. Blood or a wound is indicated by a red blotch with stream-ers falling down from it. The blue is used generally in indicating the white man's pantaloons. Sitting Bull is not at all modest in committing to posterity the story of his great deeds. Whether is be the scalping of a soldier in battle, the killing of a Crow squaw, counting "coup" upon an adversary, that is striking hin, killing and scalping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a sealping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a sealping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a sealping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a sealping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a sealping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a sealping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a sealping a white wookchopper, lancing a Crow and a well known in newspaper offices and with it elaborated his pictorial efforts. Blood or a wound is indicated by a red blotch with stream-ers falling down from it. The blue is used gen-

it be the scalping of a soldier in battle, the kill-ing of a Crow squaw, counting "coup" upon an adversary, that is striking him, killing and scalping a white woodchopper, lancing a Crow Indian, or the sly theft of a mule, he brags shoots an arrow through the body of a solder, who turns and fires, wounding Sitting Bull in the hip.

No. 14. Sitting Bull counts "coup" on a white man by striking him with his bow. Sitting Bull wears a jacket and bandana handkerchief taken from some of his victims.

Nos. 15 to 22 are repetitions of No. 14. Sitting Bull in each counting "coup" on a white man.

No. 23. Sitting Bull shoots a frontiersman wearing a backskin shirt, takes his scalp, which he hangs to his own bridle, and captures his horse. Sitting Bull wears a blanket.

No. 24. Sitting Bull strikes a white soldier with his "coup" stick, takes his scalp and his mule; wears a war shirt.

No. 25. Counts "coup" on a soldier mounted, with overcost on, gun slung across his back, by riding up and striking with his riding whip.

No. 26. Kills a white man and takes his scalp.

No. 27. Captures a mule and a scalp.

No. 28. In a warm engagement captures a horse and a scalp.

No. 29. Steals a mule. equally of his prowess in his curious autobiography. This literary work, which is now likely equally of his prowess in his curious autobiography. This literary work, which is now likely to be famous, fell into the hands of Assistant Surgeon James C. Kimball, of the army, in the month of August, 1870, while he was stationed at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory. He had the pictures translated and sent them, with the translation and an index, to the Curator of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, Surgeon George A. Otis, United States Army, who has filed them, in book shape, among the archives of the Museum. The introduction, written by Dr. Kimball, goes on to say that the autobiography contains a description of the principal adventures of the life of Sitting Bull, who is an Unkpapa Chief. It was sketched by himself in the picture language in common use with the Indians. Since the establishment of Fort Buford, in 1866, Sitting Bull, at the head of from sixty to seventy warriors, has been the terror of maircarriers, wood-choppers, and small parties in the vicinity of the post, and from 100 to 200 miles from it either way up and down the Missouri River. During the time from 1866 to 1870, when the biography was written, this band had several times captured and destroyed the mail, and had stolen and run off over 200 head of cattle and killed near a score of white men in the immediate vicinity of the fort. The Unk-pa-pas

scalp.
29. Steals a mule.
30. Captures two horses in action.
31. Steals a horse.
32. Steals and runs off a drove of horses

from the Crows.

No. 33. In an engagement captures a Government horse and mule and scalp.

No. 34. Steals a horse.

No. 35. Captures three horses and a scalp.

No. 35. Captures three horses from the Crows.

No. 37. Steals a drove of horses from the Crows.

No. 38. Steals a drove of horses from the Crows. and had stolen and run off over 200 head of cattle and killed near a score of white men in the immediate vicinity of the fort. The Unk-papes are a tribe of the great Sioux nation living in the Yellowstone and Powder River countries. The book was bought of a Yashkton Sioux for \$1.50 worth of provisions. The cut above is No. 11 of the series of fifty-five. This sketch has been selected as it is the most representative in the scries, and as best illustrating the history which Sitting Bull narrates in bis rude and primeval way. His autograph is shown in the right-hand upper corner, being, as it appears, a sitting bull. As a warrior, Sitting Bull takes the usual shape of the Indian, and is seen mounted on his charger, with, in the present case, his brother riding behind him while he attacks and kills a white soldier. In the original picture the soldier is indicated by blue pants, and the fact that he is a white man is further indicated by the stovepipe hat. The shield of Sitting Bull is swinging on the side of his horse, and is embossed with an eagle, which he invokes as his "medicine," or patron, by way of good luck. It will be seen that the picture of the animal sitting bull is connected by a line with the mouth of the warrior Sitting Bull. This indicates both that the warrior is the famous "Sitting Bull," and that at the moment of the attack upon his enemy he has shouted out his terrible name to intimidate his foc. The following is the index prepared by Dr. Kimball, descriptive of each picture or scene in Sitting Bull's life:

\*\*TRE INDEX.\*\* No. 38, Steals a drove of acceptures a mule. Sit-No. 39. In an engagement captures a mule. Sit-ling Buil first appears here as Chief of the band of Strong Hearts, to which dignity his provess ha raised him. The insignis of his rank, a bow hav-ing on one end a lance head, he carries in his No. 40. Sitting Bull, Chief of the band of Strong

hand.

No. 40. Sitting Bull, Chief of the band of Strong Hearts, captures two horses in an engagement, in which his horse is wounded in the shoulder.

No. 41. Captures a horse in a fight.

No. 42. Steals a mule.

No. 43. Captures two horses in a fight, in which his horse is wounded in the leg.

No. 44. Mounted on a Government horse captures a white man.

No. 45. Steals two horses.

No. 46. Captures four mules in a fight, in which his horse is wounded in the hip.

No. 47 and 48. Counts "coup" on white men.

No. 49. Steals two horses.

No. 50. Fastens his horse to his lance, driven into the earth, and in a sand-to-hand-fight kills a white man with his own gun. The black marks show the ground fought and trampled over.

No. 51. A fort into which his enemies, the Crows, have retreated, and from which they maintain a hot fire, through which Sitting Bull charges the fort.

No. 52. In a fight with the Crows Sitting Bull kills and scalps one Indian and counts "coup" on another, who fires at him, barely missing him.

No. 53. Sitals a drove of mules.

No. 54. Sitting Bull, at the head of his band, charges into a camp of Crows and kills thirty of them. This happened in the winter of 1859—70.

No. 55. Kills one Crow and counts "coup" on two others, who run from him disgracefully.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL. TO-DAY'S GAME.

The Boston Club arrived in the city yesterday

morning, and will make their first Chicago appearance of the season this afternoon. Their recent successes in St. Louis and Louisville warrant the

successes in St. Louis and Louisville warrant the assertion that the game will be a close and good one. After numerous patient trials, "Capt. Harry" has laid Josephs away as far as pitching is concerned, and he will play the following nine for to-day's game: Brown, c.; Manning, p.; Murnan, 1 b.; Morrill, 2 b.; Schafer, 3 b.; George Wright, s. s.; Whitney, l. f.; O'Rourke, c. f.; Josephs,

It is now quite probable that the Chicagos will go to St. Louis next week and play three games, though nothing has been announced as yet.

LOUISVILLE VS. MUTUAL - OSSA PILED OF

PELION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Louisville, July 10.—The Louisville-Mutu

game to-day was even more remarkable than Sat urday's, sixteen innings being required to decid matters. In the ninth imaing the score stood 4 to 3 for Louisville. Matthews got a base on strikes, and Nichols following with a two-baser sent him

and Archois Following with a two-baser sent him home and tied the game. No more runs were made till the sixteenth inning, when the Mutuals got in 4, Holdsworth playing smash with one for three bags, his first clean hit off Devlin. Louis-yille covered the bases, but secured only I run. Thus ended a game which required thirty-one in-nings for a result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting of the Chicago Cricket Club las evening the necessary arrangements preliminary to the match on Friday next were fully decided upon by the match on Friday next were fully decided upon by
the Committee of Management. The opponents of
the home cirb comprise a picked eleven from the
nines of the Boston and White Stocking ball clubs,
whose splendid record on the cricketfields of England two years ago attracted
so much attention. The strength already
developed on the part of our city's cricketers,
gives promise of an interesting game, and all lovers
of "ye game of Merrie England" will have an
opportunity of admiring the "cuts." drives, and opportunity of admiring the "cuts," drives, and hits to leg that please the lovers of this manly

BILLIARDS.

Yank Adams, the noted hand billiard player, will give an exhibition at Brunswick's Hall to-morrow evening, at which time he will play 'Dump' Rhines, and give the latter the odds of grand discount in 500 points.

G. M. Baker, who was announced as one of the four pullers who would start for the Michigan shore Wednesday evening, said last evening that he was rather dissatissed with the preliminary arrangements, and should not start unleas more than one steamer went with the party. There is good judgment in Mr. Baker's idea that, if four start and get separated over perhaps a mile, one steamer would not be convoy enough. The first or last man might be upset by a squall and drowned before he could be rescued.

# CANADIAN NEWS.

Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tonoxro, July 10.—A large number of delegates to the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which meets here on Wednesday, arrived to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toroxro, July 10.—Excessively hot weather has prevailed throughout Ontario and Quebec the past three days. From the various points of Ontario, eleven cases of sanstroke are reported. In the neighborhood of St. Jean Baptiste, a village of Quebec, a young girl died from sunstroke, and at Dorchester, Quebec, a man died from the same cause. The thermometer has ranged from 90 to 102 in the shade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Johns. N. B. July 10.—The Catholic clergy yesterday advised their people to remain away from the Orange procession on the 12th, and keep to their houses and shope.

MONTRIAL, July 10.—It is now proposed that the Allan ateamship call at Halifax dering the winter months, and that the meils be forwarded from thence by the Inter-Colonial Enlivery.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES,

RADWAY'S

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any A

RADWAY'S READY

Cure for Every Pain.

Only Pain Remedy IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES:

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the
Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the
Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult
Breathing, Palpitation of
the Heart, Hysterics,
Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh,
Influencia, Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheamatism, Cold Chille Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Igue Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes, cure Gramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heart-minutes, cure Gramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heart-minutes, Link Measure. Diarrhes, Dysontery, Colic,

DR. RADWAY'S

Ficah.

I few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the synthemic of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 at a per box. Sold by Druggista.

Of ten years' growth cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1879.—Dr. RADWAT: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:
i have heal an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much losser. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedie. I had not much louded not try Radway's Remedie. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much eliberation, I tried them.

I surchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Fills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used best without any apparent benefit: I determined to perserve the laued weeker floors bottles of the Resolvent, wo of the Fills, and two boxes of the Fills. Before they without any apparent benefit: I determined to perserve the laued weeker floors better of the Resolvent, we of the relief I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA-RIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

BALA DR, RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofals of Syphilitic, flereditary or Contagious, be it

Dr. RADWAY & Co., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

Read "False and True

IN THE

Services on Ground

Down

The Meetings Gr

Vosterday mornis

wet upon the camp

during the night, and change of sheet be hoped that dawn wor long, hollow roar of the bluff, the monotono lazy drip-drip of the rain, were all that drearily. Straw tur color. The grass bec concealed puddles. the water ran in str the trees showered seeker after salvation
The bluff was descame a hollow mocke
narrow pond was
longer were sticks th longer were sticks the make him swim ashore. A huge ru serpent twined are lovers' resort, but poured unheeded is mouth, and he was bridge," with its rot except by the community with the pured filled the pleasant is wind stirred the leas rour of water, at pour of water, a str

dampness in long, and every corner, the boards and lo proved to be a Godse of the worshipers a yesterday it was p Services must be hea lows, showering spra descended upon the The stump pulpits gradually fills thing bore a desolate It is a pleasant this the shadow of the trabove, but when the rents, converting the most prosaic mud, th veriest saint, when t veriest saint, when to mercies, does not for a patch of clear weat sunshine and a good reconcile the city brocamp life, and small more than ordinarily the heavens have on lady has gone off wit women more than clement weather atrength and endury flesh is most always camp, meetings with

"No, thank God and with tears in h version, when two prayed in agony the heart to worldly at a sacred for His wor. An old man area the rain drove down above him, and a feway through fell of Lord broke me abreezy, cheary voice lare, but I prayed for and came to me wife. And another, who gested at the end the deaf ones could "I had no idea o but now—" and sight.

my wants are supp For a moment a lessly around. I finally faitered on trast in God," And then they a waved:

S REMEDIES.

the Worst Pains in

to Twenty Minutes.

ONE HOUR this Advertisement Need Any Suffer with Pain.

WAY'S READY RELIEF

'S READY RELIEF

Instant Ease.

of the Kidneys, Inflamma-sladder, Inflammation of the lumps, Congestion of the Sore Throat, Difficult thing, Palpitation of a Heart, Hysterics, b. Diphtheris, Catarrh, a. Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ohiblains, and Frost Bites.

half a tumbler of water will, in a few mps, Spraina Sour Stoumeh, Heart-acne, Diarrhea, Dysontery, Colic, is, and all internal pains, always carry a bottle of RADWAY's with them. A few drops in water will r pains from change of water. It is a Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

RAND AGUE

cured for fifty cents. There is not a the world that will cure fever and r malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, fevers (sided by Radwhy's Pills) so Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

RADWAY'S

ATING PILLS,

and to mercury, mineral, or deletesilowing symptoms resulting from
testive Organs:
and Piles, Fullness of the Blood in
the stomach, Nausca, Heartburn,
illness of Weight in the Stomach,
king, or Futterings in the Pit of
ming of the Head, Hurried and Difniterings at the Heart, Choking or
interings at the Heart, Choking or
in when in a Lying Posture, Dimor Webs before the sight, Fever
Head, Deficiency of Perspiration,
Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side,
udden Flushes of Head, Burning in

DWAY'S PILLS will free the sys-above-named disorders. Price, 23

ears' growth cured

WAY'S REMEDIES

VARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA-WELS FOR TEN YEARS.

T. 1875.—PDR. RAINWATT: That oth-l make this statement: an Tumor in the ovaries and how-ried the heat physicians of this sent. It was growing at such ra-th have lived much longer. As dimero try Radway's Remedies, in them, but finally, after much lem:

in them, but finally, after much term; the first of the Resolvent, two boxes of the solution of the resolvent the solution of the resolvent two boxes of the Pills. Before they wenty-five pounds, and the resolvent two boxes of the Pills. Before they wenty-five pounds, and the resolvent two the resolvent the resolvent, six boxes of the first Resolvent, six boxes of the first five five two the resolvent, six boxes of the fill of gratitude, and my heart is full of gratitude, and my heart is full of gratitude, and my deep affliction. To you, six, suches, i free deeply indeficed, and y be as much of a blessing to other.

MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mits. E. C. Bibbins, akes the above certificate, is the tested you to send medicine in either above stated were bright ion of what was sent to her by er statement is correct without a first of the statement of the makes the data therein stated are undoubtreet, and the work of the statement. BENJ. D. COCKER.

ADWAY'S

BLOOD PURIFIER.

hronic Diseases, Scrofala of ary or Contagions, be it ary or Stomach, Skin or Nerves, Corrupting the Itiating the Fluids.

Scrotula, Glandular Swelling, ancerous Affections. Syphilitie of the Langar Dyspepsia, water lite Swellings, Tumors, Ucera feronrial Discourage, Fernical Discourage Completes, Sale Rheum, Bronchitis, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c. 18.

0., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

r Every Pain. the first and is the Pain Remedy E TO TWENTY MINUTES:

IN THE GROVES.

Servicios on the Camp-Meeting
Traig Warmth Hot Guenchied by the
Downpoor of Rain.

Sermons by Pather Tuylor and the Rev.

The Pather Tuylor and the Rev.

The Table Servicion of the Service of the Servi

"No, thank God," replied an elderly sister, and with tears in her voice she told of her conversion, when twenty years before she had prayed in agony that her Lord would close her heart to worldly affairs and keep her pure and sacred for His work. heart to worldly affairs and keep her pure and sacred for His work.

An old man arose slowly, leaning on his cane. The rain drove down with a roar on the carivas above him, and a few drops that had found their way through fell on his unprotected head. "The Lord broke me all up once," said he in a breazy, cheery voice, "He took away all my blessings, but I prayed for them and He sent them back, and came to me with them."

And another, who arose to thank the wide heavens for the return of his brother's pleasures, suggested at the end that the speakers talk louder so the deaf ones could hear.

"I had no idea of being a Christian last night, but now—" and she sank down in tears and sighs.

"I headle as the clear the sleave the clear of God!"

but now—" and she sank down in tears and sighs.
"I behold, as in a glass, the glory of God!" cried a brother us he fell upon his knees.
"And so do I. The Lord is my Shepherd. All my wants are supplied." murmured another. For a moment an old lady stood looking hopelessly around. She could scarcely speak, but finally faitered out, "I have a quiet, unwavering trust in God."

And then they sang until the canvas rolled and waved:

Hallelujah! 'tis done! I believe on the Son I am saved by the blood of the Crucified One,

Hallelujah! 'tis done! I believe on the Son I am saved by the blood of the Crucified One, Again and again they struggled to their feet and told of the blessings that had fallen upon their lives through the grace in their hearts, and again and again their song of resemption through the blood of crucified Christ floated out through the rain and went straight up to heaven and died where the rain-drops were born.

THE REGULAE MORNING SERVICE
commenced at 10, and the tent was crowded. The Rev. N. H. Axteil officiated, and when he arose to give out the first hynn, 300 or 400 people turned the fluttering leaves of the hymn-books.

His theme was from the fourth chapter of I. John, eighth and sixteenth verses, "God is love." He called attention to the peculiarity that the words God and love were beyond the comprehension of men. But it was sometimes right to use words of which we did not know the meaning. They could not measure love, and could only know so much of God as He revealed by manifestation, and only so much of that as we had taken up of love-nature. He would take up love as they saw it through their experience. God had manifested His love through creation. One element of love was, "It seeketh not its own." It went beyond itsaif. God once dwelt alone, but if He had love, which "seeketh not lits own," he must make worlds, and theu arose intelligence. Men came, and they must partake of God's nature to work out His love, So in the creation of man there was a manifestation of love, and again in things which were creation of nature should lead us up to God. So when Christ was on earth, He found His text in nature and not from the Old Testament. He sook the floods, the lilies of the field. He selected fram the blorns, the foxes, and led "up to the greatness of God.

blms, the foxes, and led "up to the greatness of God.

So it was right for us to look abroad into nature, which should be a perpetual sermon, for it all taught God. Especially was it so in man, for man was created in God's own image. Man was a little copy of the Trinity, having body, soul, and spirit. He was hungered, reasoned, and prayed, each coming from some different element of the whole. Take the intellectual side: As God was a creator, so He had man a creator, and endowed him with the same love of creating. He created works of art and books, and took pride in his creation as God did in His.

In one respect God stood alone, for He did everything in the counsel of His own will. So He also made man independent in his will power, and left the responsibility of the great destiny upon man's will. If man was so like God he was only a little image, a type, a child of production, and hence resulted the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God. Suppose there was a young man sitting by an older one and was asked if that was his father, and if he loved him. He would reason it out and conclude that his father loved him. They would think the boy disinterested, and that he had very little affection. But if he should say, "This is my father, and of course he loves me," it was plain there is love there.

Carry it into the relations of life. They loved

er, and of course he loves me," it was plain there is love there.
Carry it into the relations of life. They loved their children, even though they be deformed. The more drowned, the more they loved them, and so with God. God's love was testified in His fatherly providence, and our very being was evidence of it. Love was the highest law of God. He showered it on Cain, the mufderer. It was love that prompted Hin to give to men the benefits of that sweet hour of prayer,—prayer, the penaces for all the ills, all the sufferings, all the sorrows that came to people on earth. Greater love no man ever had than that a man laid down his life for a friend. It was not necessary that Christ should die in another world. That one atonement was enough. God Gave us Christ to die for men, and we found nowhere such another secrifice.
God loved all men. He loved scoundrels. He

love was broader than the comprehension of men. Trust in Him and believe in Him. If men stood beside the Cross and let some drippings fall on them, they would understand it then. Men might protect themsolves from mea who came with cahnon, but they could not resist a man who came with love. He got under every refuge. There was mothing to save men against Him. He must be accepted. Services on the Camp-Meeting

God required truth, and then He commenced cleansing.

He then told where the difficulty was. It was just at that point where men confess and Christ was waiting for them, and at the point of submission, where they should have abandoned all and received Christ, they substituted a pious resolution and went away as weak as they came. When they came again they promised to do better, to throw away their past works and furnish more of the same sort. God knew better than this, but He allowed them to go on in their promises of better work at future times. This he illustrated by an anecdote. It had always been his business to do all the good he could. In the carrier days of his conversion he had been a book agent. He had sold a brother a book on time, not knowing he would ever get his money. But one Sunday 'He said he had sold the book three weeks before. 'But you got the money,' and so he had, got it on his packet. So he went to God and explained that the brother had run away as soon as the money was paid and he couldn't return it, and God forgave him.

This was a digression, he said, and he would

him.

This was a digression, he said, and he would come back to the point, of which he didn't want them to lose sight, and that was the parification of their hearts to God's service and the acceptance of Christ when He comes, on their confession, and not the substitution of some promise, which raised the difficulties that took them back to where they started. having been clearly impeached by four reliable witnesses, and a verdict of not guilty was re-

their hearts to God's service and the acceptance of their hearts to God's service and the acceptance of the comes, on their confession, and not the substitution of some promise, which raised the difficulties that took them back to where they started.

Another difficulty was in "regard to providential surroundings. The very fact that under the persential surroundings are the very fact that the persential surroundings are the very fact that the persential surroundings are the fact that the persential surroundings are that the persential surroundings are the persential surroundings. Fault might have said God had nothing to do with it, but God has something to do with these people and their surroundings. Fault might have said God had nothing to do with this being thrashed in the market. What has God to do with thrashing a man in a market? Yet He had. God has nothing to do with the whether it came from bad men or not.

Where men are true to God, fand keep unswerving faith to Christ, all the bad men on earth could not hurt them. Mistakes do not involve a man's relation with God, but their morality does not exempt them from the penalty, and the discipline comes to show them the weak points in their hearts. A man cannot murder another till God hands over the murdered to the murder. God does not infringe the moral freedom of any the moral freedom of the surrounding faith to Christ, all the bad men of every man. The devices of a man's heart far his character. If God permit or continuities and fables, told in a quaint way, that often evoked laughter from the audience and hopeful, but utterly without the phrases that often the moral freedom of the mora

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DECATUR, III., July 10.—Joseph G. White, aged 78, a pioneer of Decatur, and father-in-law of Mr. Hays and Mr. Fenton, merchants, and Senator Oglesby, died yesterday and was buried to-day. A very large number attended his remains to the cemetery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 10.—Mr. H. W. Griswold, an old and honored townsman, slied this morning. The remains will leave this evening for Niles. Mich., bis former home. There he will be buried by the Masonic and Odd-Fellow brothren. He was one of the original founders of the charitable societies in that place. Afterwards he was Grand-

CROPS.

THE SOUTHWEST.

New ORLEANS, La., June 10.—The June crop report in the New Orleans Department:

In Louisiana, from thirty-four parishes, we have received ninety replies, bearing date from June 21 to July 1, which report generally favorable weather, but less so than at the same time tast year. In the

received ninety reputes, bearing date from Jane 21 to July 1, which report generally favorable weather, but less so than at the same time last year. In the low lands a large proportion of the area which is overflowed has been replanted, while in the uplands, in some places, portions of the crops have been abandoned, owing to sickness among the laborers and mules. The stand is a good average, and the carly crop, or first planting, is forming and blooming well. The late crop, or that planted after the overflow, is too young for forms and blooms. The present condition is good, but less favorable than at this sime last year. The bulk of the crop is fully two weeks late, while that planted on overflowed land is fully a month behind. The crop is clean; and with favorable rains, which are much needed, will grow fast.

We have received 122 replies from thirty-three counties in this State, bearing date from June 20 to July 2. The weather is reported as having been too cool in the early part of June and generally less favorable, as compared with last season. There is no increase or decrease of importance in the lands planted since the last report. The stands are mostly fair to good, but the plant is backward, and in a great many districts no blooms are reported, while farming is progressing favorable. The greater part of the reports state that the condition is less favorable, and on an average, two weeks backward. Some few complain of slight damage by grasshoppers and insects.

ARKANSAS.

This report is compiled from seventy-three answers, received from twenty-six counties, the dates ranging from June 21 to July 3. The weather during the first fortnight of June was unseasonably cold and generally rather wet. Since the 15th, however, it has been dry and warm, and on the whole it is reported as favorable, though not to be compared with the weather of the same time last year. Since the last report there has been no increase or decrease in the quantity of land planted in cotton. The stands are represented as good. The plant

though small and backward, is healthy and promises well.

OALVESTON (TEX.) DEPARTMENT

The Cotton Exchange Committee submit the following freport: 'We sent out, on the 20th of June, questions to 200 correspondents in 90 counties, and received only 56 replies from 43 counties, dated from June 20 to July 4. First, the character of the weather since June 1 is reported favorably by 37 counties, and unfavorably by 6 counties. Second, the weather up to this period comparies with last year as follows: Thirty-four counties report more favorable; 2 counties report the same as last year; 7 counties report es favorable. Third, there is no change in the acreage since last report. Fourth, all the counties, except one, report good stands, and the plant blooming and forming well. Fifth, the present condition of the cotton crop is reported good by all the counties except one. The condition of the cotton crop is reported good by all the counties except one. The condition of the cotton crop is reported good by all the counties except one. The condition of the cotton crop this year, as compared with the same time last year, is as follows: Twenty-five counties report it better; 4 the same; 9 late from ten to difteen days; and 5 less favorable.

MEMPHIS DEPARTMENT. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—The crop report of the Cotton Exchange for June is published this morning, and is compiled from 120 responses, as follows: From West Tennessee, 43; North Mis-sissippi, 42; North of Arkansas River, 44. Of these 46 report the weather from June 15 to June 20, as too wet, but afterwards favorable; but 37 20, as too wet, but afterwards favorable; But 37 of which only are reported as in the main favorably; 53 report very favorable; 27 too wet and cold generally; 10 no rain; 24 report the crops now suffering severely for want of rain. In answer as to the favorable equation of the weather, as compared with the corresponding season last year, 19 report the weather more favorable, on account of more rain; 35 more favorable because of less rain; 22 about the same; 41 less favorable because of two much rain and 12 less. of more fain. So more favorable sectance of less favorable, because of too much rain, and 12 less favorable for lack of it. The increase of planting, during Jane, on lands that have been overflowed, is 8 per cent. In reference to stands, 21 report perfect; 88 good; 13 moderately good; 7 not good. In reference to the forming and blooming of the plant, 113 report squares forming well; 10 not well; 38 report no blooms; 50 s few blooming; 41 blooming fast. As to cultivation, 108 report well cultivated; 21 not well; 108 clear of grass and weeds, and 26 not clean. The average forwardness of the crop is seven days later than last year.

One hundred and nine places report the crop well cultivated, growing well, and very premising; 6 well cultivated and healthy, but late and small; 14 not well cultivated, owing to the excessive rains. There has been 5½ per cent additional acreage planted since June 11.

since June 11.

GRASS CROPS,
including oats and millet; 25 places report superior crops; 78 good; 21 inferior. The oats crop is much damaged by rust.

HOGS. One hundred and twenty-eight places report the stock in good condition; I none raised; 18 mention slight reports of choiera; 7 much fatality, most in Arkansas.

Arkansas.

POTATOES.

Irish and sweet are reported at present in excess of last year's acreage; 115 report crops in good condition; 13 moderate condition; 15 none raised.

Other vegetables are reported in unusual abundance.

dance.

LABOR.

Thirty-six places report laborers working better than since the War; 50 working well, and 5 not working well. ILLINOIS.

which it was built being a donation from the deceased, and was viewed by at least 7,000 of his old
friends and neighbors, who had come from far and
near to pay their last respects to one whom they
honored and loved. Such expressions as these fell
from many a trembling lip: "I knew him first
forty years ago." "He was the first white man I
met in this valley." "Many a night have I stayed
with him in his old log cable." "He ferried me
across this river forty-one years ago.

The fact is, everybody regarded Mr. Dixon as the
father of this valley, and felt a personal interest in
his welfare, and mourned his loss.

The Court-House, where the body lay in state,
was eliborately draped in emblems of mourning,
and added much to the effect of the mournful occasion. Large delegations of civic societies were
in attendance from Sterling, Amboy, Ashton, Polo,
Oregon, and Branklin Grove, as well as a large
delegation of old settlers from these places.

The tuneral services were conducted by the clergy
of this city. The memorial on behalf of the city
was prepared and read by Judge Eustace, and the
funeral discourse was delivered by Dr. L. Hirchcock, of Chicago, who was a personal friend of the
deceased and an early preacher in this valley. ROCKPORD, Ill., July 10.—As was feased, the work commenced July 4 was completed last night, and the heavy rain has played havoc with the ost crop. From Rockford to Moreigo the damage is great, and entire fields of oats, rye, and hay were beaten down to the earth. The worst fears relative to the corn-crop may yet be realized, and the continued wet weather is very disheartening to the farmers. The rivers and creeks in this vicinity were never before so high at this time of the year.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., July 10.—Crops hereabouts are very heavy of all kinds. The hot weather of late

WHISKY IN ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 10.—The liquor excite

ment continues. Several saloon-keepers were ar-rested this morning for selling liquor in smaller quantities than a gallon. In one case the saloonist

ame ont ahead, the witness of the prohibitionis

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Springfield, Ill., July 10.—Col. Bluford Wilson, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, has had served on him a subpens to attend as a witness before the Congressional Judiciary Committee inquiry. The Colonel has not yet left for Washington.

The Colonel has not yet left for washington.

There is to day expressed by Republicans a decidedly hostile sentiment toward Gov. Beveridge for his removal of Fred T. Dubois as Secretary of Railroad Commission merely because he favored Cullom's nomination. Mr. Dubois is President of the Young Men's Republican Club here, and a very worthy gentleman.

worthy gentleman.
Judge David Davis is to be here to morrow to
take the bench in the United States Circuit Conrifor the purpose of hearing some important cases.
The pending application to discove the injunctions
heretofore granted in the railroad tax cases comes

SUICIDE.

Special Dispass to The Tribune.

Ionia, Mich., July 10.—Theodore Hetz, City
Clerk, who shot himself purposely July 3, died

Saturday night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—William Humphrey.
an employe of the Biddle House, halling from
Akron, O., committed suicide this afternoon, tak-

ing poison.

Bast Sagrad Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Sagraw, Mich., July 10.—William Iglass, a German laborer 45 years old, addicted to strong drink, attempted to hung himself Saturday night, but was prevented by his family. He took a piece of rope, and left the house. His body was found hanging on one of the buildings on the State Fair grounds this evening.

has caused some rust in wheat and oats, and barley was beaten down a good deal by heavy rains yes-terday.

WHICH SHALL I TAKE? witnesses, and a verdict of not guilty was returned. Eight cases are set for to-morrow, Willlam Croty. Fred Mapes, Louis Fisher, and others being the defendants. Considerable excitement was occasioned Saturday night, through Mayor Rhoades issuing 'an order for the Marshals to break every gallon ing used by the sidewalk topers. The results of "prohibition," so far, are truly sickening in this city, and people are becoming heartily disgusted with it. The most bitter feeling is prevalent, and, should the polico officers carry out the Mayor's orders to break everying used upon the street, a riot will be inevitable. The liguor dealers held a meeting Saturday, at which \$4,750 cash was raised, and every liquor suit will be appealed to the higher courts. This is often a serious question with the inva-lid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recomm certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another.
The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be reme died. In a land where all are free, the good— the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due recard for this may save a

lue weight. A due regard for this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the Proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is

offered: NEWARK, N. J.—R. V. Pi-res, M. D.—DEAR SIR: I have sold a great deal of your excel-lent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Romedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and save "there is

nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me, "I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am most respectfully yours,

ATRA B. CROOKS.

CITY REAL ESTATE. CHTY BEAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—PINE LOT ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR
Wood, 5700; tho two lots on Milwaukes-av., suftable for brick store, chean. We devertise nothing but,
big bargains. Call and be shown the bargains. LARKIN & STONE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT RARGAIN—RESIDENCE LOT
GONTO, on one of bost corners of Pinest. Price
only 37,400 cash. Apply immediately to WM. H.
SAMPSON & CO., 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—LOT 50x100 ON
Indiana-st., just east of Dearborn-st. Only \$100 per
root cash. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON &
CO., 148 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COT tage and lot at Evanston; Evo down, and \$15 month to be a few and the second places. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ROOM COTTAGE,
and lot 150x172, at Glencoe. MORTON CULVER,
Boom 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—stoc WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT,
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and abown free; abstract free; 10-cont trait
already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., 1200m 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—A FLORIDA PLANTATION—ST.

John's River. One thousand to 1,500 acres, hammock and pine, 200 under cultivation; 3 miles river
front; live-oaks, magnolias, bay-trees, etc.; unequaled
prospect. As to health, character, 201, accessibility,
every advantage of situation, not surpassed. Steamers
several times a day valuable improvements; saw mill
just rebuilt doing good business; 1,000 orange trees 4
to the state of the street of the s

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL HER HUSBAND's side-bar top buggy, made by J. Brewster, New York, as good as new, and harness; also bay Hamble tonian 6-year-old mare, trotted last season for 2-40; free from spot or blemish, and kind for the most timid person to ride or drive, and warranted sound in svery particular, together or separate. No horse-jookeys need apply. Any reasonable trial given. Apply at 518 Wabash-av.

apply. Any reasonable trial given. Apply as 518 Wabalt-av.

A UCTION — TUESDAYS. THURSDAYS. AND
A Saturdaya—Borses, carriages, and harmess a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S. Nos. 108 and 198 Kast
Washington at. Ample time given to test all horses
sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at orivate saic.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,
commencing at 10 a, m. at WREN & CO. S. 192 and 194
Washington-at. Stock on hand at private saic. An ness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m. at WIREN & CO. S. 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

A LARGE ASSOCITMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand carriages and buggles, very cheap, to close out stock, to and 12 East Washington-st. H., B. HILL.

FOR SALE—CHERE, S. S. S. AND OF MAHOGANY Color bay horses, 16 hands high, 1, 100 lbs, one of the best broke spans in Onleago; can trot double a full mile in 2;50, or singly in 2:37, and safe for any lady to drive; 10 other horses fit for all use; one weeks fring lyten; 2 extension top carriages, nearly new, made by Brewster, New York; 12-seat rockaway; 1 slide seat as good as new; 4 phaetons, nearly new, made by Bromanon; 3 open side bars, as good as new; 2 California top wagons; 2 open wagons, made by Red, 5 top grocery wagons; ons; 2 open wagons, made by Red, 5 top grocery wagons; 10 apen wagons, made by Red, 5 top grocery wagons; 10 apen wagons, made by led; 6 top grocery wagons; 10 apen wagons, but of a wagon, you san way ask for; all kinds of new and second-hand harnels, horses, buggles, and fixtures; will sell ou mouthly payments or will exchange; he were to come and see me before you buy. H. C. WALKER, 277 and 230 Stale-St.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE—A HEAVY OLD—Tish work-horse, 80; a handsome gentle driving mare, a lady can drive her, \$75; a smail pony fit to ride or drive; and two-seated family buggy, and light California road wagon to be sold to-day at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Island-ay.

FOR SALE—THREE-SPRING EXPRESS WAGON, Politic sold cheap. Inquire at 110 South Haisted.

LOR. SALE—ONE PAIR OF MULES, 6 YEARS old, weigh 2, soo, at DYER, LAMB & CO. S, corner Reddied and Stoln-sta.

Redfield and Stoin-sta.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BRIGHT BAY
Thorse, 7 years old, kind and gentle single or double,
ean trot a good gail, and is a fine saddle borse; also, a
good top-buggy and harness. Address O 54, Tribune
office.

cash; must be a bargain. Apply at 244 South Waterst.

TROTTING STOCK AT AUCTION—WEDNESDAY,
JULY 13, 1876. AT WHEN & ;CO.'S, 189 AND
194 WASHINGTON-ST, by order of COL. W. S.
TOUGH, of Leavenworth, Kansas, former owner of the
famous trotting stallion SMUGGLER, JOE GREENE,
and other famous trotters, without reserve or limit,
to the highest bidder, for cash.

JUPITER—Brown horse 16 hands high, 7 years old,
stylish, as an of Fare, the nat trot in 2:35.

RYMODINE—Bay colt, 4 years old, 15 hands 3
jackes high, by a son of Fare, the sire of Kansas Chief.
This colt trotted a mile at Dexter Fark, July 2, in
2:38, the last quarter in 374 seconds.

COMET—Sorrel mare, pacer, by Blance, son of
Smuggler; can pace in 2:25; safe for a lady to drive;
15 hands 3 inches high, 6 years old,
GOODIOVE—Roan gelding, 6 years old, 16 hands
high, half-drother to White Steckings, can trot single
in 2:40, an excellent pole horse, can trot to the pole in
2:35; kind for a lady to drive.

PLANA MAID—Black mare, 6 years old, 16 hands
high, can trot in 2:50, sired by Blucher, sire of
Topeka Belle, with a record of 2:31 kind single and
double.

LARIN—Gray saddle-horse, 1536 hands high, 0 double
LARKTN—Gray saddle-horse, 1534 hands high, 6 years old, the finest saddle-horse in the Western States, took over \$500 in premiums last fall for best saddle-horse, can trot in three minutes,
LEVI—Sorrel gelding, 7 years old, 16 hands high, can trot close to 3:00 very the lady's asiddle-horse.
TOM—Sorrel gelding, 1534 hands high, trotted at Dexter Park the first time ever hitched to a wilky in 2:57%, on Monday last, July 3; is also a good saddle-horse. horse.

LEDA and BALLY—Span of sorrel mares, 15½ hands high, u and 7 years old, good, fine style.

This stock of fine horses can be seen at Dexter Park until Monday, July 10. after that date until day of sale at WREN & CO. S. 162 and 194 Washington st. TEN HORSES FOR SALE—4 BIG WORK-HORSES
fit for heavy work; 5 light horses for any business
i nice pony for \$40. 687 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY 4400 CASH FOR A SOUND, gentle, and prompt driving horse, 16 hands it gr, weighing from 1,000 to 1,050 lbs, and can trot a mile in 259, and drive single or double. Apply to G. S. CHA-PIN, 73 and 75 Monroe-st. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

30 PECK-COURT—A LARGE AND WELL-FURnished alcove room with hot and sold water,
suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, other rooms.

76 FAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-BOARI for ladies or gentlemen at \$4 to \$5 per week, with

10 for ladies or gentlemen at \$4 to \$5 per week. With use of plano,
221 EAST LACKSON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED and well ventilated room, with board, at \$4.50 a week, day-board, \$3.50 per week.

West Side.
18 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK (NEW marble block) fourth house south of Randolphet, Go 3d board and as fine rooms as can be found in the city. Furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms, \$6 to \$7 per week. References exchanged.

DESPLAINES HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, single or
en suite, by the day or month. Lodging 50c to \$1.00.
NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WASASH-AV.
near Monroe-st.—Room with board, \$1,50 to \$2 per
day, \$6 to \$5 per week.

DOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS FOR SELF, WIFE, child, and nurse in private family on Wahash or Michigan avs., north of Twenty-third-st., or adjoining structs; best city references given. Address V 01, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND.

POUND-TWO BILLY-GOATS SATURDAY, JULY S. The owner can have them by describing the same at 59 North Canal-st. JAMES PETERKIN. at 59 North Canal-st. JAMES PETERKIN.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING. BETWRENS AND 10

Loclock, going from 376 Division-st. to 115 Sedgwick-st. a flat gold neck chain, with locket, sugraved on one side and black inlay on the other. Liberal reward will be given by returning the same to 276 East
Division-st. Division st.

LOST—A LEATHER POCKETBOOK CONTAINING about \$66 and receipt for \$30. Finder will be rewarded on returning to 1288 State-st.

LOST—JULY 0. BETWEEN THIRTY-FIFTH AND LOSINGENTH, a red Paisley shawl. Reward for leaving at 1029 Prairie-av., or address PETER SIMONS, Box 221, Hyde Park.

SEWING MACHINES. LEGANT SE WING-MACHINES AT HALF REGUlar prices, all kinds and makes; tucker and all attachments included; warranted three years. THOS.
I. MARTIN, No. 200 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE-GROVER & BAKER, \$15; WHEELER
4 Wilson, \$20; late improved Singer from \$35 to
to \$40, Remington, \$25; Wilson, \$35 to pay advances
money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 12
Clark-st., Boom 2, up-stairs. CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERI, 203 WEST Madison et. ; machines sold on monthly payments rented, exchanged, and repaired.

STORAGE. DUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDI stored in fire-proof warehouse 100 West Monroe-Money advanced to any amount at lowest rates. DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 87 Ashland Block, Chicago, III. D IVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
in every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years apperience. A. GOODELCH, 12s Dearborn-st. TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR PROP-erty in Cinchinasti, Covington, or Louisvilla. Ad-iross & Briggs House.

\$200-NET CASH
\$200-NET CASH
E. T. MARTIN. 184 STATE ST.

E. T. MARTIN. 184 STATE ST.

E. T. MARTIN. 184 STATE ST.

WANTED-MALE PETS. Hookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—CORRESPONDING CLERK—MUST write well. One willing to learn shortand and who can foun employer \$500 or \$500 overered. Address in own hannivelling 2 9 A Tribune capes.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IS TO 18 years old to be generally useful in a wholesale jeweiry house. Hrasilte pysferred; references, required. State where last employed. Address N 35, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD POP BOTTLER AND TWO WATED A. PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR AT once. Answer, stating experience and salary wanted to 2 on Tabuse office.

WATED TWO GOOD PATTERY-MAKERS, AT Architectural Iron Works, 70 to 80 Eric-st. W Architectural Iron Works, 70 to 80 Eric-st.

WANTED-TWO MEN TO LAY ON 700 YARDS
of plantering by the tub, telekatore, West Lake-st., between Fortieth and Forty first-sts.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARFAGE WOOD workens at No. 157 Trenty-sightless. WANTED-A GOOD QUICK WOOD WORKER ON grains and bodies; must work cheap. 155 West WANTED COMPOSITOR AT "PILOT" OFFICE. WANTED-A PRACTICAL UMBRELLA MAKER.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, 31.50 PRE day 6 men, 2 men and their wives for saw-mill. 20 farm hands. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-siz. Warrend Market-sia.

Warrender Rallisoad Mrn For ILLInois; free fare; 20 farm hands; 20 men for disching. A. G. BinG & CO., 17 North Chrk-st., Room 2. WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR West Lake-st. Hoom S. Wilchigan, 30 for Wisconsin, all free fare, at 216 west Lake-st. H. W. MORISIS.
WANTED—THIS MORNING, 50 MEN FOR GRAVel train; \$1.40 per day, board, \$5.50 per week; 25 section hands; free free; also sawmill hands, 200 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Water-at. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneouss.

WANTED-TWO MEN IN CHICAGO AND THEE Formands, wisconsin, and Michigan. Ensisted pleasant, permanent, and no usedding, 880 per month, botel and traveling expenses paid. Address with stamp, Monitor Manufacturing Co., Clincinasti, Co.

WANTED-A FEW RUSINESS MEN TO TAKE the agency for plain fron shutters and double-thickness shutters and doors, Call foll west Chicago-av.

WANTED-CANVASSES AND STREET-SALES-mon to sell the saw glass-culter and can-opener combined, the maste plaiter, post-boxes, Centennial dusters, ink copying penells, and other striles; 83 to 512 a daz. C. M. LISINGTON, 45 and 47 Jackston-si.

WANTED-GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STATES of Missouri, lows, Minnesota, Kentucky, Wisconsia, and Maryland, for the Florence Oil Stoves, Our General Agents are making \$2,000 a month. But small capital Jequired. Call and investigate, G. B. WRIGHT, Supp. of Agencies 7-8. M. Co., 44 Clark-si.

WANTED-ANY PERSON CAN MARK 8300 A small capital required. Call and investigate, 6. 8. WHIGHT, Supt. of Agencies F. 8. M. Co., 44 Clark st. WHIGHT, Supt. of Agencies F. 8. M. Co., 44 Clark st. Which selling our letter copying book. Any one that has a letter of content of the conte

Ogden-av.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-YOUNG MAN WITH

\$50. Business outside city. No eanyassing.
Profits large. Room 17, Exchange Building, corner
Clark and Washington-is. Clark and Washington-via.

WANTED—TEAMS AND LABORERS AT CORNER
Clark and Jackson-sta. this movaing.

WANTED—WIDE-AWAKE MEN OF GOOD ADdress can sector a business—local or to travel-that will yield \$125 per month, by calling upon or addressing Pictorial Frinting Co., I to 9 Michigan-av., Chicago. Proof furnished.

WANTED—A Few FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS liberal pay to good men. Address B 7. Tribune office. WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE NEW COMBINA-

VV tion can opener, glass-outier and sharpener, and 100 best fast-seiling articles. American Novelty Com-pany, 118 East Madison at., Room 19. WANTED-THIS MORNING, YARD MAN AT BURKEY & MILAN'S Ecstaurant, 148 South WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

office.

FIRST-CLASS JOB PAINTING, \$14; GOOD JOB, \$10. Repairing cheaper than the cheapest. Call and see me, for I will not be outdone on prices. Tires set, 50 cents. 163 West Washington: st.

I WANT TO BUY A GIG OR BUGGY CHEAP FOR cash; must be a bargain. Apply at 244 South Waterst.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-AT 1063 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPEtent girl for general housework in a family of three. Reference required.

WANTED-AT 522 NORTH STATE-ST., AN EXperienced cook, washer, and image. References required.

WANTED-GOOD COOR, WASHER, AND IRON-cr. Apply, with references, as 1064 Indians av.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A Respectable family; must wash and iron, and general housework. No. 23 Park-av., West Side,

WANTED-A GOOD TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; 35 per week will be paid. Apply at 421 Fulkoa. 48.

WANTED-A GOS State-st.

WANTED-B STATE CLASS CHAMBERMA-D. Clarence House, 353 State-st. Washington-st.

WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, except washing: 54 per week to the right girl.
314 West Jackson-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, AT 718 WEST JACK-do zenesi, a first-class girl or middle aged woman to do zenesa housework for a small family; must bring good references. WANTED—THIS MORNING, READY TO WORK, three women in kitchen of BURKEY & MILAN'S restaurant, 148 South Clarkest. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a small fam fly; Swede or German prefeired.
Come prepared to stay, at 202 Centre-av. WANTED-A CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 1079 Wabash av.

Seamstresses,
WANTED-WOMEN TO MAKE OVERALLS. Apply at once to S. LIBERMAN & CO., 210 Madisonst., up-stairs. WANTED-EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, WITH machines, on ladies' underwear; no others need apply. 215 West Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS NURSE GIRL TO take care of a young baby one that can give good references. Address 290, Tribune office. WANTED-A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF FROM 14
to 16 years of age to take charge of two young
children. Apply in person to Mrs. ORCHARD, Grand
Boulevard, opposite end of Thirty-eighth-st. from Indians-av. Take Indians-av. cars to Thirty-eighth-st.

WANTED-9 FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AT WEST ing Good wages paid. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS INONERS AT WILSON'S old shirts. Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwankes av.

WANTED—GORRESPONDING CLERK—MUST who can loan employer \$300 or \$500 preferred. As dress in own handwriting 2.04. Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW \$600 CIGAR-BOX TRIMmers at \$40 North Franklin-st. WANTED-GIRLS TO LEARN VENTILATING OR half work; wages paid while learning, MRS. THOMPSON, 210 Wabash-ay.

PINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON HAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 130 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and d. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—ENIPHER INVURANCE COMPANY to took at 30 cents. GRO: N. FALLEY, I Methodist Block.

CENERAL STORAGE AND ADVANCES, SAFE store-room and sare vaults. Van Baren-st., corner Third-sy. Advances to any smoann.

COANS ON COLLATERALS, RRAL ESTATE, OR other socartics. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 1s, 131 and 132 Lasale-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST, on improved city property, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards. Apply at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 south Clark-st. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR COLLEGE 18 COURT 18. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR A DISTRIBUTE 18 COURT 19. MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON PARMS IN HIROTS. MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON PARMS IN HIROTS. MONEY ON HAND. NO delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, III.

TO LOAN—IN SUMB OF 85,600 AND UPWARDS, upon improved city property, at 8 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO BOBROW 85,600 TO \$4,900 POB one or two years, secured by improved city property valued at \$15,000 Assirted giving Farms P4.

Tribune office. Tribune office.

O PER CENT LOANS—\$5,000 OR OVER TO LOAN
O at 8 per cent on city property, and smaller amounts
at 9 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-8.

O PER CENT AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN
in nume of \$4,000 and pywards on Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN. JR., & Co., Room 11, 155 Lasalls-81. Sale-st.

\$500 -880. \$1,200 OR \$1.500 TO LOAN ON IM
\$500 proved or unimproved city or Hyde Park

property. TULKNER & BOND. 122 Washington-st.

\$7000 SUMS AND HPWARD TO LOAN ON

productive city property, at 8 per cent and

14 commissions. Farm loans at 6 per cent and 54 com
histons. WM. LINDSLET, 14 Methodist Church Block.

\$10.000 OR OTHER SUMS TO LOAN O NEB & BOND, 102 Washington at HOUSEHOLD GOODS. CASH PAID FOR LANGE OR SMALL LOTS OF household goods Call on or address AFW, 114 South Morgan-St.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED AND variabled with nearness and dispatch, et a triding cost. Articles sent for and delivered. ISS North Clark-St. and abuse POR SALE. Book of Ages

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Hockkespers, Clerks, etc.

STUATIONS WANTED—THE MANAGINIENT OF a grood hotel by a genlieman and his wife, both having a grood hotel by a genlieman and his wife, both having a grood hotel by a genlieman and his wife, both having a grood hotel by a genlieman and his wife, both having a grood by a salesman, city buyer, collector, traveling salesman, og make himself sacrally uncert. Can give the best of references. Address 565. Tribune office.

SITHATION, WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age. A vholeasle or manufacturing bouse purferred, as he wants to raise himself is withing to work; wans no object, as he is living with his parents she very best of references given. Address O 42, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH BREWES broduction of pale mild and strong ales and porter. Address O 11, Tribune office. Address O II, Tribune omco.

Coach men. Tenmsters, etc.

STUATION WASTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS Coachman and groom; understands the business; best city references. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, AS COACHman in a first-class private family; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriagos; is willing to make himself useful about the house; well acquainted in the city. Best of city references given. Address PETER ANDERSOS, 181 Twenty first-st., from room.

Miscellancous." SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN 'AS watching, where honesty and strict attention is required. Heference and sociarity can be given. Address TJD, 207 Aberdeen st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS local reporter; also a good job printer. No objections to going to the country. GEO. J K, 71 Aberdeen st. Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS
Susmographer long New York experience; expectations moderate. Address, stating uslary, PhONETIC, Tribune effice. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

ond-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRLS
to do general housework in a small private family
by one who understands cooking, washing, and ironing, the best of city reforences given. Please call a
of North Market-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to ceek, wash, and from the other for second work; lately from the East. References if required. Call at 580 South Morgan st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Please call at 145 Front-84. Do general nousework. Please call at 145 Front-st. up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG, RESPECT. able girl to do second or general housework. Call for two days at No. 11 Ray-av.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, with good references as second girl or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 388 State-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, IN A private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and one to take care of children and do second work. Good references. Call at 311 Illinois-st.

Gruations Wanten By Two Girls, Oxi for general housework and one for second work Apply at 701 Wabash. av. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IT years old to take care of children; can come we recommended. Call or address C.N. 142 corner Huros and Fracklin-sta, for a few days.

Laundresses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS two days every week. 154 South Park-av.
Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A PREPOSSESSING Jady of 28 years as housekeeper for widower pleasantly situated; small malary; references exchanged, Address Miss H. SINCLARE, R. G., city CITUATION WANTED-BY A REFINED AN Combidy as nousekeeper, or companion for a valid lady is test of references given. Inquire Tuesday at 517% Fulton-st.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side.—Mrs. A. L. BALKAM will continue to serve the public by way of good being a 74 East Adams st., between State and Doardon-sts.

CITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF Brat-Class female help of all instinalizes can be suited at Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 594 West Mallion-st. suited as Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 504 West Markson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FURNISH.

Ded at above notice at Mrs. B. WANG'S Scandinavian
Employment Office, 108 West Randolph-st., np-states.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
Description at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwanke-sv.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF
Directions female help of any nationality can be suited at once at 416 Websain-sv., or 760 State-st., northwest corner Randolph. MRS. BAKER.

TO REST\_HOUSES. TO RENT-NEW BRICK HOUSE OF a ROOMS
No. 388 Burling-st., one block from Lincoln-av.
cars (key next shoer south); bath, not and cald water,
yas, marble mantel, etc. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 546
Labelle-st. Laballe-St.

TO RENT-SOME FINE HOUSES ON THE AVE.

These south, and two cottages on the North Side

sear Lilncoin Parks one Sia, the other Size.

STONE, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FOUR BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN

I Park, very dine 10-room betch and stone bouses

ever-convenience; No. I neighborhood. Also, one o
som flat, main floor, as \$20. Want good parties and

Randelph-st.

TO RENT-106 INDIANA-AV., A VERY DESIRA-his corner house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfur-nished. WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GKNMANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GKNMANTED—A GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, OR
Swede girl to do general bonsework in a small
family. Inquire at 1201 Indiana-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH,
WANTED—COOK, WASH,
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WANTED—COOK, WASH,
WANTED—COOK, WASH,
WANTED—COOK, WASH,
WANTED—COOK, WASH,
WA TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSE REEF-ing corner van Buren and LaSaile-sts. Inquire as its Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITH-out board, at 462 South State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT-TO A GENTLEMAN. OR TO A GEN-turnan and write, a suite of rooms, farmished or an-furnished, but without board (which can be had ad-lacens), in one of the pleasantset private resistences on west washington-st. Address R 73, Tribune onice. West Washington at. Address R 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH
A or without board.—Kingabury Block, Bandelph-st.,
near Clark. Apply Hoom 50.

TO MENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, SINL gle or en aute. 15 Hubbard-st., northeast cormer of
Wabash-st. Wadsh-av.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PRONT

Tooms, by the week or month; best location in the
city. 161 South Clark-st., Boom 11.

. WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE OF SIX ON seven rooms; modern sonvestences and good location; west side preferred. N. 20, Tribune office.
WANTED-TO RENT-A RESPECTABLE MARorth Side. N. 16, Tribune office.
WANTED-TO RENT-A GERMAN COUPLE, OF
refinement, desire 4 to 5 rooms for house keeping.
North Side preferred. Rent \$20 to \$20. Address No.
Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. the post corners in the city, cheap, for each. Address C46, Tribuse office.

TOR SALE—NAT. CAP. AND FUR BUSINESS.—
The entire stock and hadness of the iste S. Stair.
St Superior-st., cleveland. O., consisting of a full line of goods kept in a first-cleas hat, cap, and fur store, with fixtures, for each on liberal terms. Basiness of 30 years standing. For particular paddress C.S. RANSOM, Administrator, cleveland. O.

POR SALE—CHEAP—ESTABLISHED CHEMICAL works, 200 North Welliest. A full instruction bow to make and put up twenty-five different kinds of useful and salable articles is given marky free of costs.

Good chance for any man with small capital. Call at the place to-day. CHAS. T. LERTN. the place to-day. CHAS. T. LERYN.

FOR BALE—BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS stand established ten years in a first-class locality; party buying fixtures and lease can selectators to price to per cent below present market value. Parties with less than \$1,000 need not apply. It will pay to favouring to, J. Y. PESTANA, 123 Dearbornass.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SASH, DOOR, AND planing mill, with first-class machinery, in good order; must be sold, as parties have no easy for it. Inquire of T. S. & A. J. KHEWOOD, 171 and 173 Lake-st. Lake-st.

FOR SALE-A LIGHT STOCK OF OROCERIES.
Forse, wagon, and a few fixtures in a manufacturing subtry south of the city. A good reason given for
selling. Yes, Tribune office.

For SALE-A NEWLY-PITTED SALOON IN BUSIreasons part of the city. Wait be sold cheep. Good
reasons given for selling. Apply at 88 Adam-2t.

PAYING CASH GROCERY, ETC., FOR SALE ON
reason string. Small capital required. No the gast
Twelfth-st. Teasy terms. Small capital required. No 100 first Twelffirst.

PATENT-RIGHT FOR SALE SPLF MEASURING State that specially adapted to grocers neserither entire right of State or to manufacture and sell on royalty. Address F. J. PLUMB. Goddes, N. Y.

TO RENT—A KEWLY-FITTED HOTEL, SUITED for European plan, in Quincy, III.; a first-class pless of public park; a diagnost los fail bestiment derooms. Technat to furnish. Immediate possession. Address O. 681 182 Eth. Quincy. III.

\$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD ES500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD ESberg to the company of th

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY peaders can do so in the changest and heat manner by using one or more sections of Kellogr's Great Sawapare Lists and State Dyvisions. You Minternied existingues and map address A. S. KELLODU, 20 dark-A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OF CLOTHING, CARpeta furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kimi
by sinding letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

ICR-2.500 TONS FOR SALE AT SLAD PET TON.
All cut above dam in Milwaykes River. Apply to
J. B. STUARY, No. 850 F. O. 86x. PRESERVED MEAT AGENCY WANTED BY A rentieman working Manchester (England) and district. Has sold for a first-class house since it established. J. P. GHEGGON, Corn-Enchange Chambers, Maschester.

PERSONAL—WILL L. STATE REASON WHY DIS-spoolnied B. Like to see you soon. QUAKEE PERSONAL—A JOLLY YOUNG LADY OF PRE-possessing appearance whites to incorner acquain-ted or correspond with a few young gendemen of re-mement and inpullipance. Address D q.—Trisum

PARTNERS WANTED. DARFINER WANTED-WITH \$5,000 TO \$10,000 Co. \$10,000 Address P 14 Tribute officer paying botel in Chian one aligne beeks and all the p

lse and True." n to RADWAY & CO. No. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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lee order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

\*\*ERMS TO CITT SUBSCRIBERS. tell rered. Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week feilvered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, ther Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill.

Republican party has now placed its na and platform before the people. The en ntial canvass will be one of the most ex

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church corner of Fourteenth street. The famous messee Colored Jubilee Singers. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 3'8, A. F. and A. M.—Reg-lar meeting this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, re-fonroc-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. All mem-ers are requested to be present as important business ill be brought before the Lodge. The fraternity cor-lelly invited.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exthange yesterday closed at 803, with sales at

The Greenback party of Chicago have de-ided not to place in the field a candidate for Mayor. This is bad news for JIM McGRATH. who would like to see twenty sendidates in the field. He is already under obligations jointly to the Democrats, Independents, Non-Partisans, and Municipal Reformers, and would gladly welcome a few more aids to his

The GLENDENNING unpleasantness at Henry, Ill., has been adjusted in a way that comports with the dignity and authority of the Presbyterian Church, and at the same time leaves the adherents of the notorion preacher free to enjoy his ministrations. The church at Henry is restored to the control of the Presbytery, and Glendennino's followers have withdrawn and will organize an independent church.

names of prominent citizens were without their authority placed upon the Committee appointed to further the interests of the MBALL movement. There is no doubt that if the facts were known it would also appear many other citizens, who, as in the cases already made public, are ardent supporters of Mr. HEATH for Mayor.

The efforts of the Government counsel in behalf of a light punishment for JAKE REHE are ably augmented by the sympa-thetic ringsters of the County Board, who yesterday ordered the Sheriff to confine his nished prisoner in the bailiff's room, a gloomy dungeon with lofty ceilings and plen-ty of unbarred windows, and totally apart from the jail proper. It is an apartment more spacious, elegant, and comfortable than those occupied by nine out of every ten honest people in Chicago. The judicial farce is now complete.

The cable dispatches this morning report a series of Servian defeats and reverses. Gen. Zach's force in the recent engagement was almost annihilated by the Turks, and TCHEENAYEFF's command is said to be in a perilous position, the line of retreat being endangered by Kerim Pasha and Osman Pasha. At Apalanka the Servian com-mander suffered a defeat and resigned mission, and in consequence of this reverse the Servian headquarters have been transferred for safety, and preparations are making to transfer the seat of Government from Belgrade to Kragujewacz. An-Belgrade for the frontier on Saturday, and that all the heavy guns have been transferred to the fortress, indicating the probability of a Turkish attack on the Servian Capital. It looks bad for Servia all around.

New York dispatches, there was more "fine work" done at St. Louis than has been commonly supposed—work which was effective where the "bar'l of money" failed, and which thoroughly entitles TILDEN to be called "Slippery SAM." It turns out that TILDEN the active support of the antiace such of the Western delegates as direct route via the aforesaid bar'l." John Kelly had carefully rehearsed his part in the plot, and so successfully kept up the sem-blance of hatred and malignancy that even JOHN MORRISSEY, "fly" as he is to all sorts of "skin games," was completely fooled, and now sadly counts himself a "sucker." The scheme operated to perfection, the anti-Tammany men working like beavers for Thiorn, while the Western delegates, whose ideas of Tammany are associated with Tweed, In-GERSOLL, etc., were naturally drawn to the support of the man whom Tammany was trying to defeat. In this way Tunen was nated. The thing was so cleverly done

July, and \$19.42\(\phi\) 019.45 for August. Lard closed 32\(\phi\) per 100 fits lower, at \$10.72\(\phi\) on the financial question, Gen. Haves makes no uncertain expression of views; he stands by his past record. He holds all the laws relating to public indebtedness as a pledge and moral obligation of the Government, to be kept in good faith. He regards the uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable ourrency, with its fluctuations, as one of the

weak. Wheat closed 3c lower, at 97% for July and 99to for August. Corn closed to lower, at 45to for July and 46to for August. Oats were easy, closing at 29c cash and 28 to for August. Bye was steady at 65c. Barley was steady at 77c new seller September. Hogs were quiet and weak at \$6.20@6.45 for ce,-a decline from Saturday prices of 10@15c. The cattle market was oderately active at a decline in common and medium grades of 15@25c. She quiet at \$2.50@4.50. One hundred n gold would buy \$111.75 in greenbacks at

The financial situation of the City Gov. ernment was the subject of an able and com-prehensive report submitted to the Common Council yesterday by the Finance Committee, to whom were referred the resolution ooking to the abolition of the Police and Fire Departments and the Board of Public Works, the cancellation of gas contracts, and the stoppage of all work on city improve ments. It was the purpose of the mover of these resolutions to draw attention to and provoke discussion upon the existing condi ion of the municipal finances, and in this spirit the Committee's report has been prepared. It is shown conclusively that con-stitutional limitations and legislative enactments have barred the door against all manner of devices and expedi-

ents, and that but one choice of a financial policy remains—that of reducing expenses to the lowest possible point; and that it is folly to talk of funding the floating debt, of increasing the valuation of property so as to evade the constitutional provision respecting the funded debt, or of borrowing money from the county. The Committee believe that Chicago is not yet prepared to surrender to the thieves, burglars, and in-cendiaries, or to court a second devastation by fire, and therefore report against the adoption of the resolutions: but they do believe that a reduction of expenses of from 25 to 80 per cent in the various departments is perfectly practicable, and they recommend a schedule of such reductions as the first great step toward escape out of the present serious dilemma. The Council concurred in the report, and the next thing to do is to carry ts provisions into effect at the earliest possi-

The letter of Gov. HAYES accepting the omination for President is out of the ordipary line of precedents in letters written on such occasions. This letter is a bold and manly statement of the writer's opinions, given without equivocation or hesitation, and without any attempt to mislead or deceive any person. He modestly accepts the nomination, generally indorses the resolutions, and, in a direct, candid manner, proceeds to state his own views, and the line of policy he will pursue if elected.

As a man of personal integrity, and one who recognizes the great corrupting evils which have destroyed the efficiency of the civil service and weakened the Government, he promptly explains that the resolution the Convention on that subject meets his approval. It will be remembered that that resolution declares against the legality as well as the expediency of Senators and Representatives in Congress having anything to say or do with appointments to office under the Federal Government; declares that this usurpation of the appointing power is a gross abuse, and demands that it be discontinued. Gen. HAYES responds to this resolution most heartily. After tracing the cause of this departure from the constitutional rule, and its practice by both parties, he points out the nature and effects of the abuse. He does Offices have become not only rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This is an admirable exposition of the machine system. Gov. Hazes is fully aware of the pernicious results of this distribution of offices among the mere personal followers of Senators and Representatives, who are thus able to make themselves leaders." He declares that its continance destroys the independence of the separate branches of the Government. He thus indieta that system :

"It tends directly to extravagance official incapacity.
"It is a temptation to dishonesty.

"It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. "It obstructs the prompt removal and

sure punishment of the unworthy. "In every way it degrades the civil serv-" IT OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.

and complete."

This, it must be remembered, is the system of having appointments to Federal offices made upon the selection and nomination by Senators and members of Congress, whereby they are able to maintain, each man in his own jurisdiction, a corps of dependent followers to manipulate and control local politics. Gov. Haves declares that the country must abolish this system and return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was originally established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service.

They meant that public officers should owe
their whole service to the Government and to the people, and not to the Senator or

Representative now claiming his allegiance. They meant that the officer should be retained in office as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory, and not so long as he was faithful to the personal interests of the Senator or Representative desiring re-election.

Gen. Haves gives emphasis to this state-ment, and satisfactory assurance to the peo-ple, when he declares that, if elected, he shall conduct the Administration upon these prin-ciples, and will exercise all the constitutional powers of the Executive to establish this re-form. At last the people have the distinct promise of an honest and fearless man that, when elected, he will assert and main-tain the independence of the Executive and break up the corrupting system of apand break up the corrupting system of appointments by members of the two Houses
of Congress; and that he may be the more
independent in making this struggle and accomplishing this reform, he declares that he
will not be a candidate for a second term,
and will not, therefore, be tempted to concliate opposition by relaxing his efforts to
destroy the great abuse. Alla welcome will obstacles to a revival of confidence and business; and that this uncertainty can be ended only in one way, and that is by the resumpon of specie-payments. He will approve any measure to that end, but will take no tep backward.

In the matter of protecting personal liberty and civil rights of the people in the lately Rebel States, the letter is equally frank and explicit. There must of necessity be an onest and intelligent administration of Govrnment in those States, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their civil and political rights. Peace is indispensable for the South, and peace depends upon the su-premacy of the law. If elected, he shall regard and cherish the best interests of both he white and colored people equally, and will contribute his best efforts to remove forever the distinction between the North and

South in our common country. Gen. HAYES, by the very frankn lirectness of his letter, has avoided the ocasion for a multiplicity of words. His letter is comparatively brief, but it is direct to the point; no one is left in doubt as to any ppinion of the General on either of the issues. No one can pretend that he does not know now the Republican candidate stands on any public question. Nor is there a word in the etter which is not full of cheerful promise of thorough radical reform in all governmental matters into which abuses have grown up. To the country he promises that here shall be peace at the South, and this peace, with all its attendant prosperity, he roposes to establish by the simple and urely American policy of the supremacy of the law To the citizen who looks to the Presidential election as the means of securing reform, this letter of Gen. HAYES must prove very acceptable. It breathes the lanuage of an honest, fearless statesman, and the spirit of a sincere and earnest Reformer. It is the best contribution of the kind that has been given to our political literature for forty years.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, LABORING-MAN. That was a cheap bait which Gov. TILDEN lung out for the votes of the workingmen, when, in his Albany speech, after his nomi nation, he said: " We are all laboring But, when they read the record of his dealings with the workmen in his mines in the Lake Superior region, no workingmen will bite at that bait. Gov. TILDEN was the chief owner of the New York Mine, at shpeming, and was largely interested in the Iron Cliffs Mining Company, of Negaunee, and the Michigan Iron Company, of Clarksburg. These are the companies that flooded the Upper Peninsular of Michigan with their shinplasters, known as the "iron currency. It was forced into circulation by shoving it upon the companies' workmen in payment of their wages. This dishonest currency, which Gov. TILDEN's companies forced their workmen to accept in payment for honest labor, was, in order to defraud the Government out of the tax upon paper circulation, issued in the form of drafts, payable at sixty and ninety days after date, which made requisite, to fix the liability of the companies, that there should be presentment, protest notice, etc., at maturity. The only pretense of redemption was in store goods," for which, at such inflated rices as they chose to demand, it was exhangeable at the companies' stores. In truth, it was a wholly irredeemable currency, issued without authority of law, and without security of any sort, and thousands of dollars of it in amount, now utterly worthless, are outstanding in Michigan to-day, being prerisely so many evidences of what the companies swindled their employes and the holders out of, and Gov. TILDEN added his share

shinplasters drawn upon his own Secretary

still abound in the Upper Peninsular as sam-

ples of what Gov. TILDEN means by honest currency. In 1875 his Michigan Iron Company was put into bankruptcy, owing about \$50,000 to its miners and laborers, which remains unpaid. Immediately prior to the adjudication in bankruptcy, and when that was foreseen to be inevitable, the Hon, WILLIAM BREITING and other high-minded gentlemen interested in the Company, voluntarily agreed, upon condition that the stockholders all would join in that undertaking, to make up out of their private funds the full amount to pay the Company's laborers in full. This arrangement failed, because one of the stockholders refused to enter into it after all the others had agreed to it. That stockholder was SAMUEL J. TILDEN. It would have cost him about \$1,300 out of all his bar'ls of money to do it. In truth, it would simply have cost him the payment of an honest debt to that amount, which was his pro rate share of the Company's debt to its hands. For that, too, under the charter of the Company and the laws of the State, he was legally liable. But to get the money out of him they would have had to go to New York to sue him, and, as he remarked when this view of it was presented by one of his honest co-stockholders who proposed to pay the men their wages, "not much was to be made by coming so far to sue." It is a shabby exhibition Gov. There presents, talking in demagogic strain of himself as a laboring man, with his iron companies' repudiated shinplasters, palmed off upon their workmen, still outstanding, and with the Michigan Iron Company's hands yet unpaid, ecause he refused to contribute toward their payment the paltry amount for which ne was legally and morally liable, but which e leaves them to get by law, if they can. t shows that SAMUEL J. TILDEN, laboringman, is as great a fraud as is SAMUEL J. TILen, political reformer.

We again desire to force upon the atten tion of the reputable voters and tax-payers of Chicago that the contest to fill the vacan cy in the Mayor's office by the election to-mor ow lies between MONBOE HEATH and JIM MC GRATH. It is this fact that renders Mr. MARK KIMBALL's candidature peculiarly reprehensible at the present time. He has no earthly show of being elected himself, as he might have if he were running as a Demo eratic candidate with JIM McGRATH out of the way; but he comes forward as a Demo cratic Independent candidate at the last mo-ment, and bids for Republican votes. Now,

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

nearly all the votes which KIMBALL will receive would go to HEATH if KIMBALL-WET not running; and, being taken from HEATH, they will count in effect as votes for McGrath. McGrath, meantime, is working like a beaver among the bummers. He has been at it for weeks. He is using all the bummer machinery of the present City Government to help him on. He will unite on himself the professedly bummer vote,-that is, all those who desire to have the old system of reckless and extravagant expenditure, and numerous places, kept up. He will poll a

very large vote in several of the wards, espe-cially in the southwestern and northwestern.

ch the Germans of the North Side. His adidature is formidable, and he can only defeated by bringing out the full strength of the decent class of voters and uniting it upon Monnoe HEATH, the Republican candi-

scandal the election of JIM McGrath would bring upon Chicago. No man in Chicago is nore generally known as a ward-bu ian of the most dangerous character He is the very type of the class whom the people put down in the elec-tion of the new Council. A thousand times better have Colvin, with all his headed obstinacy and bummer sympathies, than McGrate, whose idea of politi is public plunder. Then indeed would people refuse to pay taxes. Precious few dollars would be subscribed to the popular loan for which the Comptroller has just advertised. The new Council would be harassed and hampered at every step in the di rection of reform and retrenchment. Whatever credit the Municipal Government of Chicago has left among the money-lenders would be lost for good and all, and the people would deserve no sympathy and the city command no respect anywhere. The election of McGrath would be a sorrier confession of bummerism than ever New York made under the dictation of Tweep. It would be a blow from which Chicago would not recover for years. And yet Mr. MARK KIMBALL, in coming forward as a third candidate and trying to divide the reputable vote with HEATH, renders McGRATH's elec tion imminent. Every man who votes for KIMBALL, or abstains from voting at all, really casts a vote for JIM McGRATH, the champion bummer politician of Chicago.

WHITELAW REID, C. P. MARSH, and Gen. HAZEN were the witnesses examined in the impeachment trial yesterday. REID's testimony related mostly to the article on posttraderships published in the New York Tril une in 1872. The Court, on objection by counsel for defendant, decided that correspondence between Belknap and Reid on the subject of that article could not be admitted as evidence. Marsh's testimony was quite straightforward as to the payment of moneys to Belknap, but of the conversations or correspondence that passed be tween them he had no recollection; at least he only remembered that the latter had been destroyed, as he was not one of those persons who carry tell-tale documents around with them any length of time. Gen. HAZEN's testimony related principally to the efforts made by himself, through correspondence with Congressmen and others, to remedy the abuses incident to the post-trader ship business. Chief among these letter was one to BELENAP, wherein Gen. HAZEN makes known the source from which Swan LEY, the writter of the Tribune letter men tioned above, obtained the facts on which that article was based. The letter in question was written by Hazen to a memb the House Military Committee, and SMAL LEY, at the time being the clerk of that Committee, improved his opportunity.

That illustrious patriot, McGRATH, is now specially intent on so impressing the German voters of Chicago with sense of his valuable public services that they will aid him in his ambition to spread the same over a greater sur-face, by voting for him for Mayor. As probably the majority of them never heard of him, and remain in blissful ignorance of what he has of both through a circular of which the follow-CHICAGO, July, 1876. - DEAR SIR: Through con-

stant earnest advocacy of your views and interests in the City Council, I believe I have earned your confidence-and support, and beg you to distribute among your friends the inclosed ballots. Respect-Thousands of copies of this circular, inclosing tickets for McGrath for Mayor, are being sen through the Post-Office to German voters. Of course Mr. McGrath is at liberty thus to remind his German fellow-citizens of his very dist tinguished public services as connected with about all that is especially unsavory in the record of the Common Council since he was a member thereof. But why doesn't he do this at his own expense instead of that of the city! If ne wants to issue circulars in German, let him pay for their printing out of his own pocket in-stead of employing one of the clerks in the Tax Department, of which he (McGrath) is Commissioner, to do it? The envelopes in which these circulars are inclosed are the propprint: "City of Chicago, Incorporated March, 1837. Tax Department, Room 5, City-Hall." These envelopes are addressed by clerks em-ployed in the Tax Department, and it is not improbable the postage stamps stuck on them were paid for by the city. Will this misappropriation of city property commend Mr. McGrarn to the "confidence" of the German voters?

An exchange remarks: "The massacre CUSTER and his command has many features in common with those of an occurrence which excited the whole country forty years ago—the destruction of Maj. DADE's command. It happened at the outbecak of hostilities in Florida between the Seminoles and the Gov ernment forces, Dec. 28, 1835. Maj. DADE, of he Fourth Infantry, with Capt. GARDNER, Lieut. Bassinger, and Lieut. Henderson, Second Artillery; Capt. Frayer and Lieuts. MUDGE and KEAIS, Third Artillery; and Surgeon GATLIN, U. S. A., at the head of 112 men and officers, was on his way to the relief of Fort King, threatened by hostile Indians. The command was attacked at 9 in the morning by party of 180 ambushed Seminoles, led by the Chiefs MICANOPY, JUMPER, and ALLIGATOR The troops made a desperate resistance, but owing to the nature of the ground, it was of avail. One of the attacking Seminoles, who was subsequently captured, said, 'There was at the soldiers and said. "Go dam."-no rifle ball could hit him.' In the end every officer and man in the command was killed, the negro slaves of the Seminoles being sent upon the ground to dispath the wounded."

As things look now, MARK KIMBALL will re eive about 2,500 votes in the South Division,-1,500 to 1,800 of which will be Republicans about 500 in the West Division,-half of the Republicans; and 400 to 600 in the North Division,—two-thirds of them Republicans. Total, about 3,500 votes, of whom 2,500 will be Republicans. JIM McGRATH, the candidate of the scalawags and tax-eaters, will get 10,000 to 12,-000 votes. Whether HEATH is elected or no depends upon the turn-out of the Republicans who will not throw away their votes on Kra-BALL. If HEATH is defeated, and JIM MCGRATH elected, it will be the work of two classes of Republicans, viz.: those who fooled away their votes on an impossible candidate, and those who neglect to attend the polls.

Republicans who propose to vote for MARK KIMBALL, Democrat, to-morrow, seem to be in total ignorance that an individual named Jim McGrarm, Democrat, and professional tax-eater and bummer, is also a candidate, and that he will poll the whole scalawag vote of the city.

Kimball has not the slightest chance of an election; all he can do is to draw off votes from Heath, and endanger his election.

claiming election to office, and having the largest number of votes returned, who were not even known to be candidates. A majority of the town bummers returned as elected last spring were not in the field at all. Two or three

of the Aldermen chosen jast spring were not known as candidates till the day of election. If JIM MCGRATH could have suppressed the fact altogether of his being a candidate for Mayor, and kept it out of the newspapers, he wou probably have been elected. hances now depend mainly on the number of

votes KIMBALL can draw off from ONROE HEATH, and McGRATH could not have arranged matters better for himself if he had Is it not bad enough that McGRATH should have occasioned the loss of \$2,000,000 in taxes to the city by persuading the Common Council as Tax Commissioner? Must the city furthe suffer by allowing him to be elected Mayor thus offsetting all the advantages of an honest Council and robbing Chicago of all credit, and respect! This disgrace has been rendered pos-

(Democratic) candidature, since all the votes he gets will be taken from HEATH and really count or McGrath. How Mr. KIMBALL can recon cile his agency in this matter with his duty as a good citizen of Chicago, we are at a loss to un-It is said that some of the signatures attached to the call requesting Mr. MARK KIMBALL to be a candidate for Mayor were obtained under a misrepresentation of the facts, and that the document originally signed by certain Rep licans on the list was not the same as that finaly published. We do not suspect Mr. KIMBALL f any complicity in this matter, but we do sur

sect that it was another trick of Democratic

oliticians to draw off votes from Mr. HEATH,

o that McGrath would be elected, knowing

full well that every vote given to KIMBALL is really a vote for McGRATH. Mr. MONROE HEATH was nominated by twothirds majority by the Republican City Conven tion, which was composed of 153 good, fair-minded, intelligent delegates, who selected the best man they could find who would agree to lay aside his business and serve the city until next April. Every Republican in Chicago is in honor bound to support the nomince of their Convention. They certainly can't do it by vot-

Mr. MARK KIMBALL perceives that he has not a ghost's chance of being elected Mayor, and that the contest lies between Mr. MONROR HEATH and the bummer JIM McGRATH. He therefore proposes to withdraw if Heath will If he wants McGrath defeated let him withdraw, and at the same time recommend his friends to vote for HEATH. This is what he

Nearly all the votes MARK KIMBALL will receive will be cast in the Third and Fourth Wards, with a few in the Second and Eighteenth, No man who has paid the eligitest attention to the canvass believes that he will get as many as one-tenth of the votes cast. His running simply endangers the election of MONBOE HEATH, an excellent man, who will make a capital Mayor.

It is all right and proper for Democrats upport their own candidate, MARK KIMBALL, ough three-fourths of them are going rote for JIM McGRATH, bummer. But it is very neonsistent and absurd for Republicans to do t, more especially as the candidate of their own side—Mr. Heath—is a better and abler

itter man for Mayor than MARK KIMBALL. He s familiar with city affairs and necessities: elected,-of which there is not the slightest chance, -his time would be out before he becam equainted with the duties of the office.

PERSONAL.

Josquin Miller, at last accounts, was at Burling-Ex-Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, is at home with Victor Hugo says: "Woman is humanity seen

M. John Lemoine wrote that the Sultan Abdul-Col. Fred Grant read the Declaration of Inde-pendence in the Rev. Dr. Newman's church, Washington, on the Fourth.

Mr. Bryant's private fortune is estimated at \$500,000. Philosophy and poetry brought him a very insignificant part of this sum. "What Pinchback particularly wants," remarks the Louisville Courier-Journal, "is a mud-puddle, rith the privilege of drowning himself." In his beautiful Centennial hymn, Mr. Bryan calls our Government "a sacred league of States." The Boston *Post* thinks this is not sound Repub-

Dom Pedro exhibited at Philadelphia on the Fourth a fac-simile of the Declaration of Inde endence, which, he said, had been in his posses

ion thirty years. It is said that the original of Sir Walter Scott's Rebecca, in the novel of "Ivanhoe," was a Philadelphia Jewess, whose picture Washington Irving showed to Scott.

Don Carlos went to Mexico with the idea that the people there were simple and kind; but after he had lost \$10,000 at monte in a single sitting he pulled up stakes, and left hastily for the United States.

States.

The Philadelphia Times intimates that night did not "sway a powerless scoptre through effulgent avenues" in that city on the night of the 3d, the

Mr. Emerson, it is said, seldom looks at a news paper. The reporters complain that he is discou Emerson owes more to reporters than to any other

class in society.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Philadelphia might with propriety have toned down its joilifications, in view of the Little Horn massacre. The army officers present at the reunion seemed to be in unusually high spirits. union seemed to be in unusually high spirits.

Kate Field writes: "Mid pleasures and palaces there is no place like London, whatever doubts some people may have about home." Katherine has fallen in love with the great English nation. It is scarcely necessary to add that, big as her heart is, the aching void in it has been filled.

The San Francisco Chronicle says that Mark Twain's comedy, 'although devoid of merit,' serves to present John T. Raymond and his wife in a most favorable light. This may fairly be called

in a most favorable light. This may fairly be called a neutral opinion, inasmuch as the different members of it destroy each other.

A Mr. Palmer has completed an index of the London Times for the last ten years, which is officially commended by the conductors of that journal. The magnitude of the work is not generally realized. It constitutes a complete compendium of current events for the time it covers.

Col. J. W. Forney's Centennial editorial begins thus: "This is no common day, and we trend on no profane soil. Rather let us uncover our heads, and take off our sandals." Rather than what?

—CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Rather than allude in any vay to that \$25,000 .- Cincinnati Commercial.

way to that \$25,000.—Giacianatis Commercial.

Diligent search among the foreign-born population yesterday was not rewarded by the discovery of a single person who had ever seen or heard of Castle Garden. All of those interrogated had come over as first-cabin passengers. It is very strange that emigrants live so short a time in this country.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. R. G. Ingersoll and George Puterbaugh, Peoria; Daniel Gillfoy, Kingston, Ill.; Attorney-General J. K. Edsall, Springfield; C. L. Stough, Ottowa; Dr. M.; M. Miles, Aurora; A. L. Enapp. Springfield; William and Arthur Higginson. England; J. M. Gould, New Orleans... Palmer House—G. W. Schofield, U. S. A.; H. V. Meyrick and family, London, Eng.; J. Lington, England; W. J. Anderson, Scotland; Dr. Herman Wedding and C. Nosler, Germany; Rear-Admiral Almy, U. S. N.; J. G. Pagnon, France; H. M. Russell, Galesburg; B. L. Heine, Louisville; Louis, Bush, New Orleans... Sherman House—The Hon. D. E. Hill, Akron; the Hon. A. M. K. Du Beis, Carlinville; the Hon. M. M. Strong, Mineral Point; the Hon. J. L. Reynolds, Lafayctte; J. A. Horbeck, Omaha; Gen. George Music, Lincoln; H. L. Leach, Boston; J. J. Stevens, Galveston, Tex.; Thomas Hodgen, Buffalo; G. R. Toplift, Brooklyn; W. R. Crampton, Burlington, Is.; S. A. Swan, Galesburg... Tremont House—The Hon. H. Q. Orton, Wisconsin; the Hon. B. Ford, Michigan: Arthur Honce, England; Dr. J. Jabnoret, Manitola; the Hon. J. S. Waterman, Sycamore; R. H. Torney, U. S. A.; F. S. Seymour, New York; J. H. Stoddart, New York; Col. O. H. Taylor, St. the Hon. J. S. Waterman, Syney, U. S. A.; P. S. Seymour, Stoddart, New York; Col. O. is; the Hon. C. L. Rawlins, Robert Nelson, Inhonwing:

WHISKY.

Numerous Thieves and Slaves of the Milwaukee Ring Sentenced.

All the Rindskopfs the Recipients of Farcical Fines.

The Jake Rehm of the Cream City Gang Made to Howl Dismally.

Something Very Like a Mouse the Result of Mountainous Legal Labor.

Correspondence Regarding the Recently Dismissed Chicago Cases.

A Washington Paper Fixing Things to Have McKee Pardoned.

> MILWAUKEE. SENTENCE-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—In the whisky cases the United States Court, before Judge Dyer, this morning, the Court being duly opened, Mr. Goodwin for defendants, William Bergenthal and charles Grau, distillers, asked permission to state a fact omitted in his speech on Saturday, namely, that Barrenth in the speech on Saturday, namely, that Bergenthal had paid up all the assessments levied upon his property, and Grau had paid \$9,500 out of the \$14,000 assessed, and will pay in the balance to-morrow. He further reminded the Court that the establishments of these two defendants are the smallest in the business in this city. Judge Dixon here said he had received a letter

from Mr. McKinney, stating he had been una-voidably detained at Washington. woldably detained at washington.

His Honor Judge Dyer then proceeded to sentence the defendants. Commencing, he summarized the statement made by the prosecuting attorneys as to the arrangements they had made with the prisoners for recommending them to the mercy of the Court. Then he reviewed the case made by the defendants' attorneys, in which they claimed that sentence should be sus-pended on all persons with whom arrange-ments had been made for immunity. Even admitting that "accomplices" are entitled to the cases of the persons at the bar as those of accomplices, but rather that they came under Sec. 860,of the Revised Statutes, as to compul-

sory testimony. The real question, he said, was whether the arrangement entered into by the counsel for the United States ought in law and justice to be recognized by the Court, and he held it ought. was then called to the bar, and, in answer to the Court, replied he had nothing to state more than had already been said by the counsel on both sides, except to again ask the mercy of the Court. He was then sentenced to be im-prisoned in the County Jaff of Milwankee County for one day and to pay a fine of \$1,000,

and to be committed until the fine is paid.

Dr. Wight, at this stage, put in two telegram from Mr. Rindskopf's wife, who is absent, stating that their child was dead, and asking him to come to her side instantly. For this reason, he begged the Court to modify the sentence so as to allow Mr. Rindskopf to leave that day. The Court took the telegrams, and soon decided to let Mr. Rindskopf leave by the

soon decided to let air. Kindskopf leave by the evening train.

ELIAS RINDSKOPF
was next called. He had nothing to say, and received a sentence of one day in the jall and \$1,000 fine like a little lamb.

came next to the bar, and had the same LOUIS BERMIS

was next in order, but on his name being called Judge Dixon said he was not in Court. For reasons that he did not think if necessary to disclose at present, he should move in this case for suspension of sentence. Mr. Murphey, counsel for defendant, was stated to have entered into some arrangement with Mr. McKinney, of which he (Dixon) knew nothing; and, as defendant has given suitable bonds, he saw no danger in suspending sentence.

danger in suspending sentence.

Mr. Hubbell said, on behalf of Mr. Murphey and
Mr. Beemis, that Beemis is subpensed in cases
not yet come to trial, and, apart from any other
reasons, this ought to be sufficient to justify his
sentence being suspended.

The Court said he would pass the case for the

The Court said he would pass the case for the present.

LEOPOLD WIRTH was next called. In response to the stereotyed inquiry, he answered he had nothing to say, and the Court then proceeded to give the gentleman a gentle talking to, saying that from the evidence that had been given from time to time, he had been led to believe that he, Wirth, was one of the most active members of the combination that had existed in Milwhukee for the purpose of defrauding the Government of its revenue. The testimony that Wirth himself had from time to time given in the case before this Court had led his Honor to this conclusion. Defendant had pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, but it had been represented by counsel for the Government that, since the plea was entered, defendant had been of material assistance to the prosecution, and on that account the sentence to-day would be considerably lighter than otherwise would have been the case. He would be imprisoned in the County Jail for six months and fined \$2,500.

AABON SHANFIELD

months and fined \$2,500.

AARON SHANFIELD

had nothing to say.

His Honor asked what was the pecuniary condition of this defendant.

Judge Dixon said he was not aware. All he had on the subject was a general impression that defendant was no longer a man of property.

In answer to a direct question of the Court, defendant then said he now had no property. He was sentenced to five months in prison and a fine of \$1,000.

sentenced to five months in prison and a fine of \$1,000.

WINTH AGAIN.

At this point Col. Goodwin brought up the subject of Wirth's sentence, and said, with respect to the remark of the Court that he was the most active member of the Milwankee Ring, that the result of the jury trial already had in his case did not appear to him to justify that opinion. But, waiving that, he now proceeded to move that Wirth be permitted to withdraw his plea of guilty and have his plea of pot guilty restored, in order that he might stand his trial, which he was quite willing to do. He would never have entered his plea of guilty had he anticipated his services would not have earned him a nominal sentence like the others.

Dr. Wight also spoke in Wirth's favor.

The Court said Worth had testified in a very unqualified way that he had never made any arrangement for immunity. How, therefore, he could be classed with those who had, his Honor could not see.

Mr. Dixon said he remembered distinctly that

ment for immunity. How, therefore, he could be classed with those who had, his Honor could not see.

Mr. Dixon said he remembered distinctly that when the question of the immunity of Wirth came up between counsel, the representatives of the Government positively refused to enter into any arrangement, stating that he must throw himself on the mercy of the Court, but they did say if he rendered substantial services to the Government, it would be considered, he though, by the Court, and this promise the Court in his opinion had justified, by making Wirth's sentence, as his Honor had stated, lighter than it otherwise would have been. With regard to the motion to withdraw the plessof guilty, he opposed it, and knew no precedent for such a proceeding at this stage of a criminal prosecution.

Dr. Wight has made the point that, according to the statement of counsel for the Government, Wirth had given voluntary testimony, and therefore did not come under the compulsory testimony ruling; that he was under that ruling to be regarded as an 'accomplice,' turned 'informer,' and as such entitled to the protection of the Court, otherwise immunity.

After a few remarks by Mr. Goodwin, his Honor decided to reduce Wirth's fine to \$1,000, but declined making any alteration in the term of imprisonment.

HENRY SHANFIELD

clined making any alteration in the term of imprisonment.

HENRY SHANFIELD

was the next on the calendar. On the name being called, Dr. Wight asked that defendant be permitted to withdraw his plea of guilty and enter instead a plea of not guilty, for the reason that when defendant entered said plea of guilty he did so under as misapprehension of the effect, believing the punishment both as to fine and imprisonment to be nominal, whereas under the count of the indictment he had pleaded to the minimum term of imprisonment was three months.

Mr. Dixon said there could not have been a magnifestanding, so far as the counsel were concerned, as he well remembered this very point, namely, the difference in the terms of punishment in the various counts of the indictments was talked over by counsel.

Finally the matter was passed temporarily.

WILLIAM BERGENTHAL had nothing to say, and was rewarded with four months in the County Jail and \$1,000 fine.

CHARLES GRAU

was the next victim. He received the same punishment as William Baergenthal.

CHARLES GRAU

ishment as William Baergenthali.

CHARLES HINTZ,

a laborer in the employ of the Nunnemachers, in whose name the distillery was run, and who recently returned from Europe, was next brought before the judgment seat. The young man wept, as counsel talked about him. He seemed to have no counsel, no friends, no one to plead, no one to love him, except the daring Leopold Wirth, who told the Court the man was a mere tool, a day laborer, to which Judge Dixon added the caustic information that the distillery was run in his name, The Judge said he would impose sentence on the

three months in jail and \$200 fine.

MISCELLANBOUS.

John A. Fitzgerald was called, but did not respond. Nobody knew, or offered to say, when John was. The Court then stated that the case of Christian Valentine and Robert Klewert will stand over till the return of Mr. McKliney, with whom the alleged negotiations for immunity were conducted. With regard to the cases of Louis Besmis and Henry Shaufield, they would be passed until Mr. Murphy, their counsel, came into Court; and awaiting the arrival of that gentleman, the Court took a recess of half an hour.

and Henry Shanneld, they would be passed until Mr., Murphy, their counsel, came into Court; and awaiting the arrival of that gentleman, the Court took a recess of half an hour.

AFTER RECESS,
Mr. Murphy being in attendance, and having explained he had but a few hours returned from a trip to San Francisco, the Court asked him to state the nature of the arrangement made in the case of Henry Shanneld.

Mr. Murphy, in reply, reminded the Court that at the time the plens of gullty were entered by the defendants, there existed a continuous and practication of the excitement among all persons connected with these trials, and he was free to say he had no recollection at the moment of whatpassed between Shanneld and himself on the subject of the punishment, under the various counts of the indictment to which he pleaded gullty, but he supposed Shanneld knew what the penalty was. The please extend yere so numerous that he could well understand there might have been some confusion in the minds of the whisky men as to particulty penalties under each. Since his return, had talked with Shanneld and learned that Shanneld understood the penalty under the counts to which he pleaded guilty was merely nominal. Under these circumstance he thought there had been a misapprehension on Shanneld's part of the effect of what he was doing in pleading guilty, which would not be baken advantage of by the Court; and the proper course was to ask the Court to allow them to withdraw his plen of guilty, and enter one of not guilty.

The Court said he did not desire to sentence a defendant who could be shown to have entered a plea under misapprehension.

Mr. Murphy at this point received from Mr. Goodwin an afflavit setting forth all the facts related on behalf of Shanneld, and a motion to withdraw the plea of guilty, which he handed in application should not be granted.

The Court remembered the time when this Shanneld indictment came up. There was a discussion between counsel as to whether they should plead to the figst count or all three, leav

AS TO BEENIS. Then there was another talk about the arrangement entered into between Mr. Murphy and Mr. McKinney as to Beemis being granted immunity, which finally came to a lingering end by Judge Dyer declaring he would wait for the arrival of Mr. McKinney before deciding the matter.

NOLLED.

Judge Dixon then put in an agreement between Valentine, Shears, Ellis, and Griffiths, and Hazleton, Mckinney, and himself, the latter three undertaking, on condition of the former four testifying fully as to their knowledge of the gulity acts of the Whisky Ring, not to presecute them criminally for any frands they were charged with having committed, and in compliance with the terms of the document he now moved to enter noile prosequis fi their cases. Done.

After further business of no public interest the court adjourned.

THE CHICAGO CASES.

OME OF THE DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING THEIR PROSECUTION. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Atty.-Gen. Taft reiterates this morning that he is of opin-ion that the cases against Wadsworth and Ward should never have been dismissed. He fur-nishes the following official correspondence up-on the subject, which will explain how the dismissals were brought about. Although the letter of Bangs was addressed to Taft, it was answered before Taft had entered upon his offical duties by Acting-Atty.-Gen. Phillips. It will be noticed that Bangs said that he thinks Ward and Wadsworth should not be convicted upon the testimony of alleged accomplices, although he believes what they say. Taft thinks Bangs and the should not have Jane. The follows.

the testimony of alleged accomplices, although he believes what they say. Taft thinks Bangs acted as he should not have done. The following is the correspendence upon the subject:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NORTHEND DISTRICT OF ILLINOTS, CHICAGO, May 24, 1876.—The Hon. Alonzo Tuft, Attorney-General—Sin: The jury in the case of the United States vz. Daniel W. Munn, late Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District comprising the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, has just brought in a verdict of not guity. Munn was indicted by the January Grand Jury here for complicity in the whisky frauds of this District, as were also quite a number of other revenue officers, among whom were Philip Wadsworth, late Internal Revenue Collector, and Jasper D. Ward, late District-Attorney of said Northern District. The last two defendants are now ready for trial, and a very serious question with this office now is as to the expediency and propriety of proceeding to the trial of said two clases. This case of D. W. Munn's was really a test case of the three defendants, upon the same general testfmony, and was a stronger case than we can probably make against Wadsworth or Ward. Practically, all three of these cases were tried in the trying of Munn's. The prominent witness gainst Munn was Mr. Jacob Rehm, who had been indicted and has pleaded guilty to like charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and has been used is Munn's case as a witness by the Government. This same witness, Rohm, occupies a place of like importance in the cases of both Ward and Wadsworth. All the influence of all the powers of the defense in all those cases has been steadily and powerfully brought to bear against the prosecution in this trial to discredit Rehm. Without whose testimony a conviction in none of these three cases could reasonably be hoped for. The ventic in Munn's case has shown that the jury, a good one, has wholly disregarded the testimony of Rehm. My associates

Acting Attorney-General United States.

Attorney's Office, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, June 13, 1876—The Hon. Alongo Taft, Attorney-General—Sir: The prosecution of the whisky frands in this district has resulted in disclosing their extent and enormity very fully. A large number of distillers have been indicted, and have pleaded gailty, and quite n number of Gaugers and Storekeepers have also been indicted, several of whom fiel, but most of whom have pleaded guilty, upon disclosures subsequently made by one Jacob Rehm, on outside party, that is not a distiller or Government official. Expeptity Collector Isaiah T. Hoyt, ex-Collector Philip Wadsworth, ex-Supervisor Daniel W. Munn, ex-Revenue Agent Brydges, and ex-District-Attorney Ward, were all indicted immediately upon the announcement of these revelations, and on the finding of these last-mentioned indictments there commenced a systematic effort to create a public sentiment here prejudicial to such men as Rehm and of accomplices generally. The effect up to the time of the trial of Herman J. Phalman and David G. Russ, distillers, in March last, had so far succeeded as to well nigh cause a defeat in that trial, although Rehm himself was not called as witness, the jurors with great unanimity declaring after their verdict that they had wholly disregarded the evidence of accomplices, and had based their verdict that they had wholly disregarded the vidence of accomplices were largely corroborated in their material statements by other creditable testimony, on the 13th of May last the trial of ex-Supervisor Munn was sommenced. In this case Mr. Rehm was called, and gave carefal, competent, and well-assatained tastimony, and testimony which, in the opinion of special counsel Dexter, Ayer. and Boutell, as well as my own, was truthful in all

onest observer that in the sagreed in plain, conclude corroborated statement gainst that class of every oublic press meanwhile, we frect adjudicating the ca-the facts-being that the and Ward were not only wunn, but also that the Wadsworth and Ward wal

YAB THE INFLUENCES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., spicuous in manufactur for the purpose of mak oughly exposed. A nur

in New York to-day ha Moore has been doing a tain attaches of the Adr in question show that at in question show that at Domingo investigation of the Chief of the Secret Chief Assistant, and charge one of the present to certain facts of with murder and crimes, and transportation to Tepose of preventing his atte the Congressional invest appears to have been a versite-burglary plot. It has Moore is the witness who the time of Babcock's tim regard to \$500-bill mailed by Joyce, one to Avery; that has Babcock's office when a dressed in Joyce's hand-witness of the control of the co paper, to which fact Gen.
attention at the time. I was satisfied by Babcock's Avery's, on the ground the Babcock, it would after that the mail containing the Avery, and which had been had reached Wash ngton it All of Moore's statement case are now believed to those detailed above.

M'K AN APPRAL P Special Dispatch WASHINGTON, D. National Republican h to-day in favor of the others, to whom it allude who have been the victin who have been the victin perjury. The theory of real projectors of the caught attempted to saveating a sufficient numbil official and personal friendon. The move on Averare instanced as of this concludes with the declar time Executive clemency looked upon by the friends as a sure indication that the cessful.

CASUA A TERRIBLE Aoventon, Mich., Jul

Actouron, Mich., Jul
received here yesterday gi
tha steamer St. Clair was b
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and that twenty-six perso
gone down with the burni
belonged to Ward's Det
Line, and was on her dow
look far, while off Fourie took fire while off For Ontonagon and the P spread instantly up along cabin and hurricane dec be reached, the other be The boat was launc passengers and crew ju Just as it was clearing more before she cor vessel. There were Bt. Clair sixteen pa of fifteen, making thirt bons have thus far been certain that the other tw sons have thus far be the engineers, the whee The survivors were p by the tug Jeun Mar by the tug Jeun Martin the passengers who wer vessel were the He of Marquette Capt. Cleveland Silver Mine, from Manistee; W. S. 1 Reporter of Houghton board a full cargo of

dries. She was built at /
in 1886, and was consequant owned by the estatroit, and was valued at fine was rebuilt last wing steamer and a cabin put under the constant of the consequence of the consequence

shore.

The following is the it Rhyneas, Captain; Dan neer; Thomas C. Bothni tier, wheelsman; John, It is reported that as were a number of resid Marquette Counties.

The boat's cargo was feed, etc.

Tugs and boats are out No further particulars

Special Dispate
DECATUS, Ill., July 16
Swimming in the Sangan
I mile from Decatur, w
That river being very his
been recovered.
Josia, Mich., July 10.
man about 18, was dro
Saturday night in Grand
covered yesterday. He
Special Dispate
Maddison, Wis., duly
Hospital for the Insane
while bathing this aftern
Lake Mendota, venture
drowned.

DUBUQUE, la., July 11 found this morning foat of Seventh street. No class evidently in bathing drowned, and floated do years old, with sandy has been sold, with sandy has been sold, with sandy has been sold, with sandy has been sold.

Special Display

Special Display

Madrison, Wis., July

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OCEAN STE

another talk about the arrange-between Mr. Murphy and Mr. eernis-being granted immunity, me to a lingering end by Judge would wait for the arrival of Mr. deciding the matter.

HICAGO CASES.

PPICULTIES ATTENDING THEIR atch to The Tribune. D. C., July 10.—Atty.-Gen. is morning that he is of opin-against Wadsworth and Ward ing official correspondence up hich will explain how the dis ght about. Although the let-addressed to Taft, it was an

Atty.-Gen. Phillips. It will angs said that he thinks Ward should not be convicted upon alleged accomplices, although they say. Taft thinks Bangs I not have done. The follow-

endence upon the subject:
Attorney-Soprice, Northerm
Nois, Chicago, May 24, 1876.—
If, Attorney-General—Sir. The
the United States vs. Daniel
pervisor of Internal Revenue for
ising the States of Wisconsin,
nois, in the District Court for
ict of Illinois, has just brought
guilty. Munn was indicted by
I Jury here for complicity in the
this District, as were also quite
r revenue officers, among whom
sworth, late Internal Revenue
per D. Ward, late District-Atbothern District. The last two
wready for trial, and a very sehis office now is as to the expeety of proceeding to the trial of
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probably make against Wadsid Practically, all three of
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dity to like charges of conspiracy
ernment, and has been used in
tness by the Government. This
m, occupies a place of like imsof both Ward and Wadsworth.
all the powers of the defense in
boen steadily and powerfully
inst the prosecution in this trial
without whose testimony a conthese three cases could reasonThe verdict in Munn's case has
y, a good one, has wholly disony of Rehm. My associates,
Boutell, Mr. Dexter being untully-concur with me in the
Moreover, Mr. Munn can now
sin the coming trials of Ward
then the above statement.
MARK BANGS,
United States Attorney.

C., May 29, 1878.—Mark ed States Attorney, Chicago, o your letter of the 24th inst., ucted to bring on for trial, to miss, the cases against Wadsording to your best judgment with special conneil employed, and well considering all the ecase. Very respectfully, S. P. PHILLIPS, prncy-General United States.

orney-General United States.

CR. NORTHERN DISTRICT OF June 13, 1876—The Hon.

ney-General—Sir: The prosefrands in this district has retheir extent and enormity very beer of distillers have been inaled guilty, and quite a numistorekeepers have also been whom filed, but most of whom upon disclosures subsequentacob Rehm, or outside party, or Government official. Exsusiah T. Hoyt, ex-Collector x-supervisor Daniel W: Munn, Brydges, and ex-District-Atill indicted immediately upon of these revelations, and of these last-mentioned inimenced a systematic effort to ment here prejudicial to such of accomplices generally. The of the trial of Herman J.

G. Rush, distillers, in March ended as to well ingh cause a, although Rehm himself was a lathough Rehm himself was a the jurors with great unanither verdict that they had be evidence of accomplices, it verdict upon the evidence of necomplices, it verdict upon the evidence of the fact that they had be evidence of accomplices, it verdict upon the evidence of the fact that they had be evidence of accomplices, it verdict upon the evidence of accomplices, it verdict upon the evidence of the fact that they had be evidence of accomplices, it verdict upon the evidence of accomplices, it verdict upon the evidence of the fact that they had be evidence, it is the fact that they had be evidence, it is the fact that they had be evidence, and welllast the trial of ex-Supervisor ced. In this case Mr. Rehm careful, competent, and welland testimony which, in the

ced. In this case Mr. Renin careful, competent, and well-and testimony which, in the counsel Dexter, Ayer. and my own, was truthful in all and testimony which was making, as we believed, as ged by all ordinary and usual passing upon testimony, yet promptly in with a verdict of eas of Ward and Wadsworth tried

sme class of witnesses would be introduced, but the case against Munn was quite perceptibly stronger than the one against Wadsworth, and decidedly stronger than the case against Ward. The cases against to the case against ward was worth were fully developed by the evidence on the Munn trial, and it was apparent to the commonst observer that in that case the jury wholly disagreed in plain, conclusive, and to a good degree corroborated statement of the witness Rehm, this being the second unequivocal decision of intelligent, and I believe fairly honest, juries against that class of evidence in these cases. The public press meanwhile, whether designedly or not, affect adjudicating the cases of parties on trial, and the facts being that the cases against Wadsworth and Ward were not only weaker than that against Munn, but also that the sympathy of the public for Wadsworth and Ward was much stronger than that for Munn, it was seriously believed by Government counsel that to proceed to try Wadsworth and Ward would be exceedingly doubtful policy. With this conviction I wrote the Attorney General, asking advice in the premises. This advice came duly in a request that this office, after due and careful consultation with associate counsel should do what on the whole should seem best for the public interest.

VARNAN

YARYAN.

THE INFLUENCES AT WORK AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Moore, the spicuous in manufacturing a case against Yaryan for the purpose of making it appear that he was removed for cause, is himself being pretty thoroughly exposed. A number of letters printed in New York to-day have created much talk here, and fully revealed the kind of work that Moore has been doing at different times for cer-tain attaches of the Administration. The letters tain attaches of the Administration. The letters in question show that at the time of the Santo Domingo investigation Gen. Babecck, Whitley, the Chief Assistant, and Moore, conspired to charge one of the principal witnesses in reard to certain facts of the Santo Domingo affair with murder and crimes, and thus secure his afrest and transportation to Texas for trial for the purpose of powenting his attendance as a witness upon the Congressional investigation. This conspiracy appears to have been a very fair counterpart of the safe burglary plot. It has also come out that this Moore is the witness who was taken to St. Louis at the time of Babcock's trial, prepared to testify in regard to \$500-bills said to have been mailed by Joyce, one to Babcock and one to Avery; that he was present in Babcock's office when an envelope arrived addressed in Joyce's hand-writing, and upon opening it nothing was found except a blank sheet of paper, to which fact Gen. Babcock called Moore's attention at the time. This evidence, however, was satisfied by Babcock's counsel, who was also Avery's, on the ground that, while it might clear Babcock, it would afford presumptive evidence that the mail containing the envelope addressed to Avery, and which had been proved to contain \$500, had reached Wash nyton instead.

All of Moore's statements in regard to the Yaryan ease are now believed to be of a character with those detailed above. in question show that at the time of the Santo

M'KEE.

AN APPEAL FOR PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10. — The National Republican has a long editorial to-day in favor of the pardon of McKee and others, to whom it alludes as innocent parties who have been the victims of persecution and perjury. The theory of the article is that the perjury. The theory of the article is that the real projectors of the whisky frauds when caught attempted to save themselves by implicating a sufficient number of the President's official and personal friends to insure final pardon. The move on Avery, Babcock, and McKee are instanced as of this character. The article concludes with the declaration that at the proper time Executive clemency should intervene. It is looked upon by the friends of those seeking pardon as a sure indication that their efforts are to be successful.

### CASUALTIES.

CASUALTISS.

A THE MARKET STATE AND A CONTROLLED TO THE ARCHITECT STATE AND A CONTROLL A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

# WASHINGTON.

Interesting Testimony in the Belknap Impeachment Case.

Marsh's Memory Quite Clear on the Subject of Payments to Belknap.

The Last Inflation Dodge to Rope in Hard-Money Democrats.

Another Chapter in the Chicago Pension Agency Affair.

Some of Blakely's Letters and Dispatches that Tell Their Own Story.

No Prospect of an Immediate Break in the Appropriation Dead-Lock.

Both Houses Pass Another Ten-Day Provisional Bill.

IMPEACHMENT.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The impeach-

week a communication. The communication was belt seas in quick were brought on deck, and all succeeded in putting one on, when a rush was made for the yast, which was swamped six or aven and the property of the property of

sued for John S. Evans, post-trader at Fort Sill.
It was shown that he had been subpenced by telegraph, and, after discussion, it was ordered that a subpena be issued for him to attend immediately.
Mr. Carponter said the examination of this witness had been rather peculiar. He had been escorted around the case two or three times, and as many times had been brought close to the border of it. Counsel for defense desired to examine his testimony closely before entering upon the cross-examination, and he asked permission to waive the cross-examination until to-morrow. So ordered.

Mr. Marsh, in reply to questions of the managers, further testified that when Mr. Evans wanted a favor he wrote to him (Marsh), and it was forwarded by him to the Secretary of War.

BREV. MAJ.-GEN. W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, was sworn, and examined by Mr. McMahon.

Witness was interrogated in reference to the article published in the Tribuse of 1872, but objection was made by counsel for the defense to his testimony as to who farnished the information for that article, and she objection was sustained.

Q.—Did Secretary Belknap go to you about this matter to ascertain as to the truth of the article after it appeared in the paper?

Objected to by defense, and after argument the Senale, by a vote of 19 to 18, decided to admit the testimony, and Gen. Hazen answered, He did not.

In answer to a question, witness testified that he

In answer to a question, witness testified that he was in Washington after the article appeared and testified before the Committee on Military Affaire, but had previously written to the War Department about all matters pertaining to the farming out of post-traderships.

Carpenter objected to grant answered, He did

about all matters pertaining to the farming out of post-traderships.

Carpenter objected to such testimony, saying if any such letters were on file in the War Department, let them be produced, and not take the statement of witness.

Mr. Lapham said that was just what they could not do, as they were semi-official communications, and were taken away from the Department by defendant.

Gen. Belknap and Carpenter—Not at all, not at all. all.

After consultation among the managers the question was withdrawn.

Upon cross-examination witness said that he testified before the Committee because he did not believe the Secretary of War would pay any attention to his communication.

Mr. Carpenter asked witness if he wrote the letter to the Secretary of War in September, 1875, marked "Confidential." Witness replied in the affirmative.

diffrmative.
Q.—Are you willing to have the confidence removed, and allow the letter to be read?
A.—I am willing the letter should be read.
The letter was handed to witness, who read it as

TASTERDATY BUYENGOW BESTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The impeachment proceedings to day were very interesting, and were remarkable not only for what was proven agrainst Gen. Belknap, but for the demoralization and loss of temper of his counsel. Carpenter, who is generally good-naturedly and dacious, was to-day little less than imperiment to the managers and the Senate, and was weak enough to again bring forward his long-ranking sensitiveness toward the newspapers. As usual, he had charge of the case of Belknap, and Mem Mahon was the leader of the managers. The latter conducted the examination, and the points that were developed, one after another, were very severe on the ex-Secretary. There was nothing for his counsel to do but to shut their teeth and bear it. But Carpenter lost his temper, and with the much of his usual sagardity. He made two or three score of objections to the questions, but was beaten nearly every time by a vote of the Senate.

THE WITKESES

to-day were Mr. Reid, the editor of the New York Tribune, Mr. Marsh, the original post-trader of Fort Sill, on whose testimony before a House Committee the impeachment of Belknap was based, and Gen. Hasen, who was instrumental in the exposure of the Fort Sill on whose testimony before a House Committee the impeachment of deplorable facts at Fort Sill, and was not allowed to tell whether Gen. Hazen, who was instrumental in the exposure of the Fort Sill on whose testimony before a House Committee the impeachment of deplorable facts at Fort Sill, and was not allowed to tell whether Gen. Hazen had any communication or conference with him regarding the matter or not. He submitted a letter from Gen. McDowell, which was not read.

\*\*RULES.\*\*

\*\*To the Waters Associated Fress.\*\*

Washinstoron, D. C., July 10.—Mr. Edmunds called up the resolution submitted by him last week to amend the rule for the government of impeachment trials, so as to provide that on offers and objections to evidence and other interlocutory and impeachment trials, so as to provide that o

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THEY STILL DISABLE.

Secola Disasch to The Privace.

WASHINGTON, C., July 10.—The dead-lock upon the appropriation bills, so far at least as the House is concerned, continues to appear hopeless. The prospects of adjournment are not as favorable now as they were ten days ago. The dead-lock proper the report of the Conference Committee refusing an agreement upon the Committee of a privace part of the Democratic great firmness for privace as if the Democratic great firmness for the firmness and the fattigue and strain inclicient to the hot weather are so great, that the limit of the distinction is such, and the fattigue and strain inclicient to the hot weather are so great, that the limit of the distinction is such, and the fattigue and strain inclicient to the hot weather are so great, that the limit of the distinction of the privace and the privace and privace and privace and privace and privace and privace and privace on the Diplomatic bill of the limit of the privace and the privace and the privace and privace and

SWEET---BLAKELY.

THAT DAMAGING LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The following passage from Miss Sweet's testimony shows the manner in which the letter from Blakely was introduced: Q.—Have you any letters or memorandum relating to the transaction with regard to this \$3,000 deficit assumed? A.—I have found a letter written by Blakely to me in October, 1874,

from Vermont, at the time the deficiency was discovered, and when I was endeavoring to was discovered, and when I was endeavoring to raise the money to make it up. This is the only letter I have found.

Q.—Have youthatletter? A.—Yes, sir; it was in reply to my telegram saking him for \$3,000, the amount of this deficiency. I have already, in my previous examination, given you his telegrams at that time. I had no idea that I had the letter, but I found it since I have been here. The letter is as follows:

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Thomas.

WASHINOTON, D. C., July 10.—The New York Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senator Committee on Finance, a protest against the passage of the bill making the old silver dollar a full legatender for all debts, public and private. A prominent member of the Chamber, in writing to a Member of Congress on this subject, speaks of the passage of the bill as highway robbery.

AN UMPALATABLE DOSE.

the all absorbing topic yesterday, and information from the various parties who went from this city in pursuit of the robbers was eagerly sought for. As usual on such occasions, the streets were full of rumors regarding the movements of the pursuing parties, but nothing reliable could be ascertained. tained.

E. Dempsey, who left with Sheriff Murray's par-

E. Dempsey, who left with Sheriff Murray's party at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, returned last night. From him your correspondent obtained accurate information of the robbers. They were eight in number, large and well-dressed men, and heavily armed. They were mounted on the finest horses in the country. From the description given of the men Sheriff Murray, who is perfectly acquainted with them, declares that two of them must be Cole Younger and his brother-in-law.

pempsey says: "From Florence I followed the party south, knowing the country well, and feeling assured they had gone in the hills. We rode all that afternoon and all that night till 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when we came across Gen. Montgomery's party in a fence-corner near Rover's cross-roads. I am satisfied that then we had the robbers, and that they were in the brush and were surrounded. Gen. Montgomery had sent the men he started with from Sedalla to a point out east with Steve Thomas, and had raised another party of men from the neighborhood. We re-mained at Rover's store till daylight, Sunday morning, when Gen. Montgomery took a detail from the party and started for Cole's Camp, I accompanying him. We left Sheriff Murray and party to watch the cross-roads and the brush. When we got to Cole's Camp we could and no trace of the robbers in that direction, and we were satisfied they were back in the brush which we had left. Two scouts were sent to Duroc, and a dispatch sent to Murray to watch the brush, which at daylight Saturday morning they were seen to enter separately. We had them headed off and surrounded all day Saturday sind Saturday night, about 5 miles southwest of Florence. I think it very probable they would attempt to come out of their hiding-place last night.

LATEST.

A Ragusa special to the Times says the Monten oppular use; machines with lineary to when effected, will be the real beginning of war."

LATEST.

A Ragusa special to the Times says the Monten oppular use; machines with lineary to when effected, will be the real beginning of war."

LATEST.

A Ragusa special to the Times says the Monten oppular use; machines with lineary to worth than the Peerless represents vast numbers of popular use; machines with lineary to worth than the Peerless represents vast numbers of popular use; machines with lineary to make the present to the peerless represents to the peerless r

ed all day Saturday and Saturday night, about 5 miles southwest of Florence. I think it very probable they would attempt to come out of their hidden would attempt to come out of their hidden would never the common the common to the common the

NEGLECT OF DUTY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, July 10.—The case of the People against

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, July 10.—The case of the People against Prank E. Johnson, M. A. Crowley, and Patrick Shielda, indicted for neglect of duty as judges of election, was called in the Will County Circuit Court this afternoon. The case comes here from Cook County on a change of venue, and the readers of The Tribuna will remember the defendants as having been judges or election in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, in Chicago, at the election which occurred in November last. There are four counts in the indictment, the chief of which are that they deposited votes in the ballot-box which occurred in November last. There are four counts in the indictment, the chief of which are that they deposited votes in the ballot-box which occurred in November last. There are four counts in the indictment, the chief of which are that they deposited votes in the ballot-box which occurred in November last. There are four counts in the indictment, the chief of which are that they large standard to admit a Republican challenger into the room, and also made false returns of said election. A former trial of the trio resulted in a disagreement, the lary standing eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. W. W. O'Brien as pour as a consult of the state of the counts of the trio resulted in a disagreement, Shelids being sick. Court opened as a counsel for the accused, assisted by P. C. Haley, of the defendants are present, Shelids being sick. Court opened as the proper, the court decided that the trial should proceed, and the count of the case. Mr. O'Brien was not optice to the court decided that the trial should proceed, and the read of the court decided that the trial should proceed, and the examination of jureor commenced. The barry men obtained. Twelve were challenged by the prosecution and excused by the Court. The Sheric Wards occupants of the adversarial counts of the adversarial counts of the court of th

physician; Elijah Price, farmer. If O'Brien's object is to secure a jary to disagree, he has already accomplished his purpose, as one of the eight is an old-line Democrat, an original Copperhead, and can see no wrong in anything done in the interests of the Democratic party.

A DOOMED MAN SHOT.

Special Dispaich to The Tribusa.

Lincolas, Neh., July 10.—At 2 e'clock yesterday morning three masked men entered the jail at Nebraska City and abot Hank Dodge, confined there under sentence to be hanged Friday of sext week. The entrance was made quietly, and it is believed that Peter Maguire, a brother of James Maguire, who was killed by Dodge, was one of the disquised murderers. He has been guarded at the jail for a year past. It was feared that the Governor was about to commute the sentence of Dodge to life imprisonment. Dodge was shot three times, once in the arm, once in the shoulder, and once in the eye, the builet ranging towards the brain. At 10 o'clock to-night he was still living, but with no prospects of living more than a few hours longer. The people of Nebraska city are highly excited at the pertpetration of the outrage, and will bring the assassins to justice. Peter Maguire, brother of the man for whom Dodge was condemned for killing, was a gaard at the prison, and says he was overpowered by a dozen men, who forced the jail and entered Dodge's coil. The other prisoners say Magnire opened the cell doors, that there were but three men in the jail who did the shooting, and that the alarm was not given for two hours after the brutal outrage. A DOOMED MAN SHOT.

FOREIGN. THE EAST.

SERVIAN REVERSE.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A special from London says: Gen. Zack's force of Servians was almost annihilated by the Turks at Shentza. Turkish women fired from windows on the Servians.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Four thousand men left Belgrade for the frontier Saturday, and all the heavy guns have been transported to the fortress.

THE DANUER.

Torpedoes are to be placed in the Danube, the Turkith fleet having passed the Iron Gates.

THE BULGARIAN OUTRAGES.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Forster, Disraell said that the Government had received nothing about the Bulgarian outrage, except what had already transpired.

Mr. Forster, under a motion for an adjournment, attacked the Government. He said he believed the reports were true, and it was desirable that the country should know the Government's podicy.

Messrs. Ashby, Mundella, Anderson, and Watkins supported Mr. Forster's poalition. Disraell said: "I do not deny there have been structies committed, but I believe the report is exaggerated."

said: "I do not deny there have been strocities committed, but I believe the report is exaggerated."

THE SERVIANS IN A BAD PLIORT.

PARIS, July 10. —The evening papers here publish the following dispatch:

SERMIN, July 10. —The Servians are in a perilous position. Tchernayeff's line of retreat through the Nisava Valley is endangered by Kerim Pasha and Osman Pasha.

The Servian Commander, Stratini Rothwich, has been defeated at Akpalanka and has resigned his commission.

The Servian headquarters, in consequence of this reverse, have been transferred for safety to Paratchin. Preparations are also making to transfer the seat of Government to Kragujewacz.

Fighting is now going on near Nish.

A MOHAMMEDAN PETITION.

VIENNA, July 10. —The liligence has been received from Herzegovina that the Mohammedans of Niesics, Presjecka, Goransko, and the Piatean of Gatschko, have petitioned the Prince of Montenegro to protect their lives and property.

BUCHARLEST, July 10. —The Prime Minister read in the Roumanian Chamber to-day a dispatch announcing that Turkey had acceded to Roumania's request for the nentralization of the Danube on the condition that Roumania must prevent the supply of arms through her territory to the Servians.

Turkey also requires as a condition for the neutralization of the Danube that Roumania shall prevent the formation of armed bands within her borders to sid the Servians.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, July 11.—5 a. m.—A dispatch to the Standard from Alexandria says the Egyptian troops were starting yesterday for Turkey. It is rumored that 12.000 men are under orders for the Turkish service.

ENTERATING.

A special to the \*\*EMERATING\*\*.

A special to the Leiagette reports that Teher nayeff is retreating towards the Servian frontier His army is demoralized, and there are rumors on his dismissal.

his dismissal.

THE MONTENEGRIN ARMY.

VIENNA, July 10.—It is reported from Herzegovina that the Montenegrin army numbers 19,000.

It has occupied the road between Kick and Stoiatz, invested Medun, and intends to surround Spurs and Stabablick. Its movements are kept secret as far as possible.

IN THE FIELD

The Practical Tests of Harvesting-Machines at the Cen-

A Machine that is "Peerless" in Every Sense of the Word.

Something About the Paragon of Rakes.

The Successful Agricultural Implements of the Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA; July 6.-I do not know as PHILADELPHIA; July 6.—I do not know ar yet how thoroughly the jurors in the departments outside of the agricultural may be doing their work, but, if all are giving as searching, patient, and understanding attention to what is before them as Mr. Coleman and his co-laborers, there will be no chance for carping at the way the awards are made. This sturdy English gentleman and his associates have been devoting a large portion of the past two weeks to critical and severe tests of the capacities of the leading mowing and resping machines exhibited at the Centennial. Last week was mainly consumed in field trials of the mowers in a spacious meadow at Eddington Station, and this week is given to similar tests of the reapers at Schenek's station, both points being something less than 90 miles from Diddelphia.

station, both points being something less than 20 miles from Philadelphis. I have been in attendance upon these working exhibitions, and am sure I echo the opinion of all unbiased spectators when I say the trials were more thorough and systematic than have ever before been witnessed at any fairy whether county, State, national, or international. The marked feature in the manner in which they were conducted was what might be called the unexpected element in them.

The jurors were continually proposing something novel in the way of tests to the owners of the machines. For instance, after a brisk thunder-storm one afternoon, the jurors ordered a heavy roller to be drawn over the grass, mashing it down into a wet and tangled wad. The exhibitors of machines were then invited to show what their respective inventions could do in the way of cutting this flat, recking mass. Some declined to attempt what they called so "absurd" a thing. Others tried under protest, only to almost utterly fall in the endeavor. The owners of one machine, the Peerless, manufactured by C. Russell, of Canton, O., made no whimpering whatever at the situation. Mr. Miller, a member of the company which manufactures these superb fraventions, birnself handled, the reins and drove less, manufactured by C. Russell, of ton, O., made no whimpering whatever the situation. Mr. Miller, a member of company which manufactures these super ventions, himself handled the reins, and cheerfully along after the roller. I follow company with other press dolegates, in and miscellaneous spectators. The Pee proved itself well worthy of its name, it clipped every spear and wisp of the bent broken grass close to the ground, and fee phrases of admiration broke from almost person in attendance. If there were any extions to this well-nigh unanimous outbur esteem, they were from the unhappy owner other and less successful machines. Mr. man, British Commissioner and head of agricultural jury, albeit he is a peculiar's served gentleman with but little of the enthusiastic in his nature, joined fervent the expressions of wonder and admiration a Peerless' magnificent success.

In the trials of harvesters at Schonck's tion the present week, the superiority of Peerless has been as pleasantly conspict The easy draft of the Peerless; its perfect raking adjuncts; its utter freedom from tendency to clog; its simplicity, yet thorou evident perfection of construction, and the clility with which it can be changed from mower to a reaper, were points in its faith.

ing the benefiting of mankind. Where one blade of grass, one head of wheat, grew in the past, machines like the Peerless have made it possible for thousands now to be grown any harvested.

THE THOMAS BAKE.

I have been interested, in common with all others who were present at the late trial of haying exhibits, in observing the marked supremacy of the Thomas Rake over all its rivals. This Rake, in a severe practical field test, showed its superiority in numberless ways. It raked immense windrows, bunched hay perfectly, and carned special encomiums by its facility in dumping. The specimen Rake, like all made and sold by Messrs. John Thomas & Bons, et Springfield, O., was seen to be essentially light in draft, yet built with perfect solidity. The firm has a handsome exhibit in Agricultural Hall, in charge of Mr. M. C. Goucher. I find that the sales of the Thomas Rake are remarkably heavy, and that every season sees a large increase in this respect over its predecessor.

Alexander.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnest's Coccains Allays Irritation, re-moves dandruff, and invigorales the action of the capillaries in the highest degree.

We have just marked down our entire stock of Summer Dry Goods at prices that will surprise the

closest buyers:
500 pieces Plaid Tress Goods, at 60,
300 pieces Plaid Dress Goods at 12 1-So,
worth 250.
500 pieces Striped Dress Goods (half wool)
at 15c, worth 30c.
300 pieces French Debege at 18c. worth
30c. The alarm from Box 554 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a relief shanty in the rear of No. 6 Bixby place. Damage to building, \$75; to contents, \$175. No insurance.

The alarm from Box 527 at 12:55 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a barn in the rear of No. 368 Park avenue, owned by D. Bates, and occupied by E. B. Wilson as a carpenter-shop. Damage to barn \$300, and to shop \$100; uninsured. Cause unknown.

AT IRONTON, O.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The stove foundry of Mears, Olhaber & Co., at Ironton, O., was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$70,000; partially insured.

AT SAND BANK, N. Y.

Oswzoo, N. Y., July 10.—Lane, Pierce & Co., tannery, at Sand Bank, burned yesterday. Loss, \$100,000: insurance, \$75,000.

PARDRIDGE'S,

N. B. -500 Ladies' Suits marked down to

TURKISH ELECTRIC, AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATH INSTITUTE, for the treatment of disease, Grand Pacific Hotel; entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle. Electricity is used in all forms, with and without the bath. The Ladies' Department is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Somers.

Notice is housely given that the copartnership he fore existing under the firm name of Tausill & Charles this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The bustness of the late firm in the manufacture sale of Cigary will be continued at 50 and 51 We or, by E. B. Chamfler & Ch., who will existe liabilities of, and to whom all define the tay, must be paid.

Chings, July 5, 1800.

Low Rate at Which the County Got Its Loan.

Unchanged Quiet Among the Banks-Glearings, \$4,100,000.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet, and Most of Them Weak.

Provisions Heavy-In Important Decline in Wheat -Corn Easier-

### FINANCIAL.

The hide for the Cook County loan of \$100,000

The hide for the Cook County loss of \$100,000 for four months were opened. The successful competitor was the Corn Exchange National Bank, which effered to take the loan at 4.83% per cent. This is the lowest rate at which such a time loan was ever made by a bank in this city. The transaction however, is not one that can be properly used as a list of rates in commercial loans.

The day was a quiet one among the banks. The supply of good commercial paper was much below the demand. Discounts are so light that the banks are not making much money at present, but as this is the usual state of affairs at this season, and is temporary, it creates no other feeling than a natural impatience for the return of more active times. Rates of discount are 8010 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Good outside borrowers can get accommodation at concessions on these rates.

On the streets the same general duliness and scarcity of good negotiable paper prevail as are felt among the banks. Rates are 6 per cent and

apwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c premium per \$1,000.

The clearings were \$4,100,000.

THE FOREIGN SILVER MARKET.

The foreign silver market has become so depressed and unsettled that, as the London Times of Friday last remarked, no quotations can be given. According to the last rates made on bills on India, According to the last rates made on bills on India, the price of silver was 47% @47% pence per ounce. This decline in silver, which has fallen within a few weeks from 54% pence to 47 pence, has caused a serious depreciation of our silver mining stocks. Consequently look sharp in Congress for bills in the bonanza interest to make the Government the purchaser of the entire product of the silver mines of

The Boston Journal of Commerce, July 8, says the market for New England manufacturing stocks is even more apathetic than ever; only three sales, and all at a decline. Lancaster, 800 to 775; Nashua, 555 to 552%, and Pacific Mills, 1810 to Nashua, 555 to 552%, and Pacine Mills, 1810 to 1700, the reduced dividend, as mentioned last week, having the effect to keep back buyers at high prices. A special meeting of the Atlantic Mills stockholders is called for July 8, when it is expected that the new Directors, chosen last week, will present a feasible plan for bringing the concern up to the level of success again. In these days of defaults in dividends, and in some cases even the principal fading out, it is pleasing to notice success when it exists. The Ætna Mills, of Watertown, has just paid 3 per cent, also divided 5 per cent February, 1876, and 4 per cent February, 1875. But the point of special interest is, that this Company, with a capital of \$250,000, has a surplus of \$99,553, after paying the last dividend. The losses by bad debts in five years foot up the insignificant sum of \$2,600 to \$3,000, which is creditable to its Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK TAX Frion. NATIONAL BANK TAXATION.

The Cashiers of all the National Banks in the atry have been requested by a circular from the aptroller of the Currency to furnish detailed across of the amount of municipal, county, and a taxes levied on them in 1875, and of the

mount paid for revenue stamps in the same pe-od. This information is to be used in the Comp-oller's next report to Congress. FINANCES ABROAD

w as much as £29,480,613, against £25,150,0ee last r, showing an increase of £4,380,545; while the pro-reston of reserve to liabilities amounts to £17,474,443, sinst £13,674,605, showing an improvement of 402,860. The probability is that the nestion of the ki will be further strengthened during the next few cks; and, as the dividends upon the public funds will distributed early in July, increased case in the may market in likely to prevail.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 111%@111%; Old Cents on the dollar Greenbacks were 80%@80% cents on the dollar

On ted States 6s of 'S1, ex-cosp., 1204, 20 ited States 5-20 of 65-20 ited States of 65-20 ited States of 68-20 ite LOCAL STOCKS. BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Gold opened and closed at 111%, with sales in the interim at 111%. Carrying rates 1@1%. Loans were also made flat.

Railfoad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet.

Stock were dull and heavy, without important change or feature, except Delaware & Lackawanna, which declined 1½. Transactions were only 48,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern preferred, 6,000 St. Paul common, 15,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 3,000 New Jersey Central.

Mopey market easy; 2623. Prime accessible

Jersey Central.

Money market easy; 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5.

Customs rescripts, \$565,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$1,032,000.

Gearings, \$16,900,000.

Sterling firm; sixty days. 489; sight, 491.

Soupons, 81. 120 New 5s. 1174, 0upons, 85. 1164, 10-40, reg. 116

New 1174; 10-40s, coupons. 1184, Coupons, 67. 1119, Currencles 128

Coupons, 85. 1214 | Coupons | Coup

10-40s, 107%; new 5a, 107; New York Central, 97; Brie, 13%; preferred, 18. Panis, July 10.—Rentes, 105f 55c. Panispoor, July 10.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102%.

REAL ESTATE.

following instruments were filed for record

Monday, July 10:

Secremento square, 75 fe of Nicholle st, n f, 100x140 ft, dated June 3.

Tomkins st, 779 4-10 ft sof West Polk st, e f, 25x125 4-10 ft, deted June 15.

Lincoln st, 255M ft and Harrison st, e f, 45x100 ft, dated July 8.

State st, 100 ft s of Thirty-Sith st, w f, 25x 1794 ft, dated July 8.

Randolphs st, 105 5-10 ft, e of Clark st, f, 20x 100 st, ft, dated July 8.

Randolphs st, 105 5-10 ft, e of Clark st, f, 20x 100 st, w f, 20x 0 ft, dated July 8.

Randolphs st, 105 5-10 ft, e of Clark st, f, 20x 100 st, w f, 20x 0 ft, dated June so (Charles B. Hommerto Anson B. Jeest).

West Madison st, 75 ft w of Fall st, s, 25x125 ft, dated July 8.

Pulton st, 50 ft w of Oakley st, s, f, 25x140 ft, dated July 10 satisfactor and Juddison st, w f, 20x 10 ft, dated July 10 satisfactor and Juddison st, w f, 20x 10 ft, dated July 10 satisfactor and Juddison st, w f, 20x 10 ft, dated July 8.

North Clark st, s of Schiller st, w f, 19 9-10x 149 ft, dated July 8.

North Clark st, s of Schiller st, w f, 20 6-10x 149 ft, dated July 8.

Vernon w, 120 ft north of Thirteenth st, e f, 28x115 ft, dated July 8.

Liberty st, 100 ft e of Union st, p f, 27 3-10x73 ft, dated July 8.

West Van Buren st, 50 ft w of California av, n f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated July 10.

West Van Buren st, 50 ft w of California av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 18.

Same as the above with buildings, dated Jule 8 lndiana av, 72 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 24x 130 ft, dated July 2.

Henry st, 575 ft e of Margaret st, p f, 48x125 ft, dated July 8. 8,500

### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
to appoint to	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	8,723	8,113	11,585	5,987
Wheat, bu	53, 160	85, (2)	56,646	266,024
Corn, bu	168,829	119,705	176.619	
Oats, bu	82, 223	29, 430	78,811	83, 191
Rye, bu	1.250		617	********
Barley, bu	800		**** *****	400
G. seed, lbs	66,070	3,900	2.230	6, 561
F. seed, lbs	104,035	*******	200	*********
B. corn. lbs	30,000		626	*********
C. meats, lbs .	132,580	20,000	2,827,723	1,087,641
Beef, hris			269	115
Pork, bris	66	345	1.718	\$ 2,310
Lard Ibs	21, 280	81.200	452, 910	146, 385
Tallow, lbs	53,773	15, 210		20, 290
Butter, 106	112,555	116,956	61,850	
L. hogs, No	11, 257	5, 748		
Cattle, No	1,367	544	2,008	1,854
Sheep, No	1,134	76		******
Hides, lbs	144, 990	114, 401	187, 360	202, 440
H. wines, bris.	150	21	167	174
Wool, lbs	339, 213	245, 554	157, 260	236, 184
Potatoes, bu	60	1,923	********	546
Coal, tons	2,098		908	
Hay, tons	30		10	
Lumber, m ft.	4, 409	8,503	2,513	3, 194
Shingles, m	2,130	2,018	900	
Salt, bris	910		3,216	1,648
Poultry, lbs	800	*******		
Poultry, coops.	25	10		**** *****
Eggs, pkgs	833	918	18	• 360
Cheese, boxes.	3,548	3,869	3,542	3,271
G. apples, bris	248		20	
Beans, bu	March Live St.	A CONTRACTOR	AUGUST CON 18	Cally Charles

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city con-

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 15, 575 bu wheat, 1, 085 bu corn, 075 bu oats, 497 bu rye, 461 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 4 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 84 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 57 cars No. 2 spring, 38 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected do (207 wheat); 39 cars high mixed corn, 94 cars and 10, 000 wheat); 30 cars high mixed corn, 94 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 do, 13 cars new mixed do, 68 cars and 3,800 bu rejected do, 21 cars no grade (235 corn); 11 cars No. 2 cars, 41 cars and 0,900 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (57 cats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do. Total (507 cars), 224,000 bu. Inspected out: 62,651 bu wheat, 79,218 bu corn, 45,567 bu cats, 413 bu rye.

The following table shows the distribution of the eadstuffs shipped from this city during last week: Shipped. | | Flow . | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. 

24, 233 22, 559 10, 330 o Ogdensburg.
Fo Huron.
Fo other U. S. ports 380 18, 551
To Kingston 16, 570
To other Can. ports 16, 570 ... 35,688 191,466 993,993 414,937 45,605 7,051 1,510 A prominent member of the Board of Trade of his city, who has just returned from a father extended Western tour, states, as the result of his own observation, his belief that there will not be more than one-third a crop of corn in Illinois, and a full crop nowhere except in Kansas. He says that there are many millions of acres of corn land

not yield more corn than was put in as seed in the spring. His statements were indorsed by other parties who are in the trade.

The leading produce markets were rather flat yesterday, with a general downward tendency in prices, both grain and provisions being weak, with little demand, on only moderate receipts of anything except hogs. The shipping movement was decidedly dull outside of corn. The weather was not exactled as any experience in favorage leads as not regarded as an argument in favor of higher prices in breadstuffs, because the rain was believed to be local, telegrams from a good many other points indicating clear skies. There was a pancity of buying orders from outside, and the local bears were in the ascendants

of buying orders from outside, and the local bears were in the ascendants.

There is continued quiet in the dry-goods market, but as the movement is as large as in former years at a corresponding season the jobbers have no complaints to make. The merket displays a good degree of strength. In the grocery market the changes were confined to a further advance in sugars. There was a large demand for that staple, and the quotations were moved up a full ½c all around. Sirups and molasses were stronger in sympathy, and even in a fair way to advance. Coffees were dealt in rather sparingly. Other lines were moving fairly at steady rates. The butter trade was moderately active, with low grades ruling weak, and choice qualities firmer. Choice was quiet and steady at last week's dectine, selling at 869c for good to choice factory. There was not much life in the dried-fruit market. Pish remain quiet, with prices ranging as before. Coal, wood, quiet, with prices ranging as before. Coal, wood, leather, and bagging were nominally unchanged. Oils were in good demand at fully late figures. The

quotations of 150 and 175 test carbon were advanced. vanced.

There was a hight inquiry for hay, the offerings of which were small but ample. Green fruits were dull and easy under liberal offerings. Poultry was quiet and eggs easy under larger arrivals. Hay was steadler under moderate inquiry, which took most of the offerings.

Lumber was dull and easy at the docks, the rain interfering with trade in the morning, and local dealers continue to hold off. The demand for broom-corn is reported fair for July, and the market is tolerably steady and firm for choice hurl, very little of which is to be had, as the stock is about

little of which is to be had, as the stock is about exhausted. Wool remains quiet. Seeds also were quiet.

quiet.

Lake freights were quiet and nominally unchanged, carriers asking 2½c on wheat, and 2c on corn by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10@10½c for corn and 10½@11c for wheat to New York, and 12@12½c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 20.000 bu wheat and 240. ments were reported for 20,000 bu wheat and 240, -bu corn.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

\*From four points. \*From seven points.

\*From four points. \*From seven points.

\*Freely at Chicago Customs. July 10, 1876;

Field, Leiter & Co., 21 cases dry goods; Herman Isaacs, 500 boxes clay pipes; North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, 43 1,900-2,240 tons spiegel iron; McGill & Hall, 5,398 railroad ties; A. J. Latham, 615 tons salt; H. H. Hayden, 400 tons salt; Elkins & Wheeler, 300 bris salt. Amount of duties collected, \$3,114.65.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture gives the centennial exhibits of the Department, accompanied by numerous charts and statistical matter, all showing the progress of the country in population, production, and agricultural pursuits. The following extracts are made from the matter relating to the products of the farm;

The production of wheat during the first five years of the present decade was 1,305,079,600 bu; consumption, 838,911,932 bu; seed, 160,-270,064 bu. Export, 224,018,374 bu wheat and 85, 878, 210 bu as flour. The average production for the five years was 261,015,920 bu; the average consumption, 167,382,390 bu; the average for export, 44,803,875 bu wheat and 16,775,642 bu as flour. The average supply of wheat in excess of export, 45,803,875 bu wheat and 16,775,642 bu as flour. The average supply of wheat in excess of export, 18 5 bu; the area in cultivation (average for five years) was 21,386,700, and the yield per any 19.2

bu. The imports averaged 1, 502, 541 bu, of which three-tenths were exported.

The total production of corn for the five years, 1870-74, was 4, 961, 294, 500 bu; the consumption, \$4,745, 892, 370 bu; seed, 62,833,003 bu; export, 146, 152, 915 bu corn and 6,416, 212 bu as meal. The average production was 902, 258,000 bu; consumption, 949, 178, 474 bu; seed, 12,566,601 bu; and the exportation, 29,230,583 bu corn and 1,283,242 bu as meal. Corn is not imported to any extent. The receipts from the Dominion average 68,864 bu.

The estimated extent of the cultivation of the leading crops for the year 1875 was as follows:

\*\*Acres.\*\*

\*\*Acres.\* enths were exported

28, 400, 000

\$1, 387, 806, 218.

The corn and corn-meal exported during the same

The corn and corn-meal exported during the same period amounted to 403, 320, 810 bm. The value of the corn exports was \$310, 568, 344. The value for 1875 was \$25, 747, 470.

The total production of sugar in Louisiana for twenty-five years was 4, 913, 980, 591 bs, and the total supply for that period, including the imports, was 23, 960, 395, 437 bs. In 1850 Louisiana produced half the requisite supplies, and reached her maximum of production in 1861. Since that year the domestic supply has been small compared with that of years previous to the War, while the de-mand has increased enormously, and now less than one-tenth our wants are supplied at home.

The report of the cotton crop for ten years shows an increase since 1808. The largest crop was in 1870, when it reached 4,352,317 bales, and the price declined in consequence of the large produc-tion, so that the value was \$44,673,491 less than that of the medium crop of 1869. The cotton crop of 1874 was 3,832,991 bales, the fourth in magni-

tude during the decade.

The aggregate value of the leading crops, being an average from 1866 to 1874, inclusive, shows that corn is ahead, and hay, not including pasturage, comes second, and wheat and cotton are nearly equal. The averages are:

equal. The averages are:

Corn. \$546, 238, 907 Potatoes. \$ 76, 359, 914

Hay \$43, 111, 450 Tobacco \$4, 433, 838

Wheat \$98, 983, 272 Barley. \$23, 374, 788

Cotton \$98, 590, 71 Barley. \$18, 656, 829

Oats 123, 876, 426

The estimates of January, 1876, give the total number of sheep in the United States at 35, 935, -300, valued at \$93,606,318, and of swine 25,726, 00, valued at \$175,070,484. The average price of swine for all the States was \$6.80, and of sheep \$2.60.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, wrote as follows at the close of last week:

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, but rather weak, chiefly in the more speculative articles. Hogs were in larger supply, and quoted 100 per 100 hs lower, which brought out sellers of products—chiefly local operators, as there were very few orders from outside. Other markets were quoted dull, and sympathy with breadstuffs may have had something to do in establishing a lower range of quotations is pork and lard.

Mess pork—Was moderately active, but declined 25c per brj, under offerings considerably in excess of the demand, the later feeling being quite weak. Sales were reported of 1,000 bris cash at \$10.556418,000; 25 bris do at \$10.6254; 8,250 bris seller August at \$19.526646,70; 3,250 bris seller September at \$19.706:19.85; and 1,000 bris seller the year at \$17.00. Total, 13,525 bris. The market closed steady at \$10.556418.00 for PROVISIONS.

and 1,000 bris seller the year at \$17.00. Total, 13, 525 bris. The market closed steady at \$18.55e10.60 for cash; \$19.50e10.55 seller July; \$19.55e10.57% seller August; \$19.72%e10.75 for September; and \$18.70e 10.75 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at \$18.50e19.00, and extra do was quoted at \$14.75e15.00.

Lard—Was moderately active, but weak, declining 221%e25e per 100 as, though Liverpool was unchanged. The market early was heavy, then railled slightly, but again weakoned near the close. Sales were reported of \$,500 tes seller August at \$10.57%e11.07%; 1.500 tes seller September at \$11.00e11.10; and 250 tes seller the year at \$10.00. Total, 10.250 tes. The market closed dull at \$10.85610.87% cash or seller July; \$10.90e10.0924 for seller September \$10.90e10.0924 for seller \$10.90e10.0924 fo

year at \$10.00. Total, 10.250 tess. The market closed dull at \$10.85610.87\$ cash or seller July; \$10.905 10.635 for seller August; \$11.00611.025 seller September; and \$9.65010.00 seller the year. Summer rendered was quoted about 10c ber 100 be under winter. Mesta-Were quict. Winter sides were easier, while there was no appreciable change in other descriptions, though buyers were few, in synpathy with the dullness in other products. Furchasers for Southern shipment withdrew; honce the relative weaknes in winter cuts, which are held \$65c above summer cure. Sales were reported of \$2.00 as summer cure shoulders at 74ct 200.000 has short ribs at \$10.875; per 100 has seller August; and \$10.09 for September; 40 bexes summer do at 104c. The following was the closing range of prices on winter-cured:

| Shout Short Short

country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS,
FLOUR—Was very dull, and decidedly weak, though so little was done-that it is scarcely possible to quote-closely. Buyers held off so persistently that large cohecasions on the part of polders would probably have falled to call out an active trade. Sales were reported of 1,200 bris and 1.000 sacks spring extras, partly at \$5.50@5.50; and 100 bris spring superfines at \$3.10. The market-closed nominally at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.12\lefa.750; common to good do, \$5.00@5.750; and the saking range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.12\lefa.750; common to good do, \$5.00@5.750; choice do, \$5.00@5.75; patents do, \$6.00@5.00; Minnesota, \$5.00@6.75; patents do, \$6.00@5.00; Minnesota, \$6.00@6.75; patents do, \$6.00@5.00; Minnesota, \$6.00@6.75; patents do, \$6.00@6.00; Minnesota, \$6.00@6

flour, \$4,2564.376.

Bran—Was moderately active, and easier. Sales were 60 tons at \$3.00611.00, free on board.

Corn Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.25616.50 per ton on track.

Wilfaxt—Was only moderately active, and quite weak, decilining 2½c from the closing prices of Saturday, with a very dull such heavy feeling in the later part of the seasion. Liverpool was quoted weak, and Mark Lane heavy, the demand being checked by large arrivals off coast, while New York was beavy, inactive, and lower to sell. The market opened rather firm, owing to the rain, but quickly fell off when it was reasoned out that the wet weather was not widespread, and ascertained that the English markets were heavy. In addition to this it was reported that the exports of wheat from New York has week were only 634.355 but instead of 1,634.355 as stated, while the last statement of stocks in spirit gives an herease of 763,000 but during the last speek in June. The rain, was supposed to be beneficial to the growing crop in the brea visited; and the skins were unduring the wheat financial through the skins were unduring the skins were skins to skins were skins to skins were skins to skins were skins to skins the skins were unduring the skins were skins to skins the skins were unduring the skins were unduring the skins were unduring the skins the skins were unduring the skins the skins were unduring the skins

hat New York was "flat: lower to sell" 400 bily sample at 60c delivered. Total, 2,000 bil.

Wheat—Sales 85,000 bil at 67% cash, 90% 690% cfor August, and 69% for September.

Mess Pork—230 bris seller September at \$19.76.

Lard—1, 250 ton seller September at \$10.85, seller

August at \$10.87%, and seller July at \$10.75.

Mess pork was weak, under free offerings closing fully ide lower, at \$19.4246619-45 for August and \$19.60619-55 for August, and \$19.60619-50 for September. Sales 3,570 bris at \$19.45 cash, \$19.40619-5216 for August, and \$19.60619-65 for September. cash, \$19, 40e19, 5215 for August, and \$19, 40e19, 45 for Beptember.
Lard was 74@10c lower, closing at \$10, 7214@10, 75 for July; \$10, 823@10, 85 for August. Sales 3, 250 tcs at \$10.75 for July, \$10, 824@10, 95 for August, and \$10.00 for the year.
Short ribs were lower, sales being made of \$0,000 tcs seller August at \$10, 324.
Wheat was active and irregular, closing \$6 lower.
Seller August and ideally at \$1,0061,004. declined to \$60.00 and railled to \$60.00 cosing weak at \$604@904c.
July was quiet at \$776c.
Corn was dull and easier. July sold at 4574@4576c and August at 466@404c, the latter closing at 4694c. September closed at 460.
Oats declined \$6c. selling at 284c for August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.21.

BROOM CORN—Continues in moderate request and tolerably steady. Choice hurl is almost out of the market, and would bring 10c. The crop in some localities is backward, owing to the weeds and wet weather. Quotations: Hurl, 7380; medium and No. 2 hurl, 64637c; good medium brush, 546345c; common do, 44635c; fair inside and covers, 3464c; inferior, 364c; crooked, 29

6c.

RUTTER—The market presented the same general features as on the closing days of last week. Choice to fancy grades are comparatively scarce, and holders are asking slightly higher figures. Low and medium qualities are in full supply at former prices. There was a fair movement yesterday on both local and shipping account. We quote as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 18623c; medium to good grades, 14616c; inferior to common. 11613c.

186.23c; medium to good grades, 146.16c; inferior to common, 116.13c.

BAGGING—The range of prices was the same as for the past forthight or more, but the market shows increased strength, and the next change in quotations will probably be in the shape of an advance. We repeat our list: Stark A. 25c; Peeriess AA. 24c; Lewiston, 23kc; Montanp, 24c; Onlario, 25c; American A. 20c; American G. 20c; American A. 20c; American S. 20c; Amoskeag, 20c: Otter Greek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 bn, 14elifor; gunnies, single, 18i&6145c; do, double, 23e2ac. Clificials.—There was a moderately active movement at the slightly reduced quotations of last week, or at sees for good to choice factory. Low grades continue neglected, and sales were reported at 3690c. Stocks are in every way ample.

COAL—Frade was dnimproved. Orders were restricted to meeting immediate wants. Quotations remain as follows: Lackawanna, egg. \$7.00; do nut. \$7.75; do, runge, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; cannel, \$7.00; Lric, \$9.00; So, Baltimore & Olito, \$8.00; Blinds, \$3.70;

range. \$8.00; Blossburg. \$7.00; cannel, \$7.00; Erle, \$5.0038.50; Baltimore & Ohio. \$5.00; Blinoba \$3.75 &4.00; Blinoba \$4.50 &4.5 Ill and slow. Quotations: Gooseberries, 3:65e per qt; draspberries, \$1,25:4], 75 per case of 16 qts; black do, 60:61,40 per case of 16 qts; blueberries, Indiana, 600 per but; of Wisconsin, \$3,50:83:4,00 per bu; black-rries, \$2,50:63.50 per 24 qts; cherries, \$2,50:63.50 per 24 qts; cherries, \$2,50:63.50 per 24 qts; cherries, \$2,50:60.50 per bu; rrants, 90:08:\$1,00 per box; box 10:08:\$1,00 per box.

pox; telmatoss, \$0:07:00 per box; oranges, \$7,50:65.00 pox; telmatoss, \$0:07:00 per box; oranges, \$7,50:65.00 pox; telmatoss, \$0:07:00 per box; oranges, \$7,50:65.00 pox; lower box; except and a reher sharp advance was established. Under the conclusion and states outcost of supply have become the depleted, and it now looks as though still higher ces, would prevail. The statistical position of the pox of the position of the pox of the position of the pox of the pox of the position of the pox of the

and, 1993. 134.

Coffee-O. G. Juva, 29930c; Java, No. 2, 20027c; choice to fancy Rio, 290224c; good to prime do. 21, iso 313c; common to fair, 1994225c; toota Rica, 214225c; all 1903. 21456225c; toota Rica, 214225c; all 1903. 21456225c; toota Rica, 214225c; all 1903. 21456225c; toota Rica, 214225c; all 1903. 2145625c; all 19

large apring chickens were quoted at \$3.7564.25, and small springs at \$2.0033.00. Turkeys were slow at \$690.

POTATOES—New potatoes were selling at \$2.503.300 per bril. The supply was fair. Old were slow at \$50, new being generally preferred.

SEEDS—Were quiet all round. The offerings were very small, and there was little inquiry. Quotations: Timothy, \$2.4052.75; clover, \$9.2569.40; Hungarian, \$0.455c; inflet, \$506.40c; fax, \$1.2501.50.

SALT—Was fairly active and steady. Saginaw and Omondaga fore, \$1.80; Canada do, \$1.35; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without begs, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—There was a good trade both on city and country account, and prices were sustained at the following range:

Gunpouder—Common, \$06.35c; good do, \$36.45c; inest, \$56.60c; choice, \$56.60c; thoices, \$56.50c; inest, \$56.60c; choice, \$56.60c; thoices, \$56.50c; choice, \$66.40c; choicest, \$56.50c; choicest, \$66.40c; choicest, \$66.50c; choicest, \$66.40c; finest, \$56.60c; choicest, \$66.40c; choicest, \$66.50c; choicest, \$66.40c; choicest, \$6

to the weather, and the market gradually eased off atterwards. Seller August opened at 46% receded to 46% at the control of the seller the mouth sold at 45% at the closing at 46% at the closing at 46% at the control of the seller the mouth sold at 45% at the closing at 46% at the closing at 46% at the control of the seller the mouth sold at 45% at the closing at 46% at th

Choice Boeves-Fine, fat, well-forms, year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1, 303 1,550 hs pod Beeves Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1,200 to 1,550 hs. 4.50@4.70 3,0003.75 or 17. 1218 4.75 83 Texas 700 2.

16. 1,218 4.75 85 Texas 855 8.

16. 1,212 4.75 19 00 4 34 3.

10. 1,507 4.75 55 Tx. calves 219 3.

24. 1,216 4.75 31 00 97 73.6

25. 1,306 4.75 19. 00 4 5 3.

16. 1,216 4.70 97 Texas 806 3.5

27. 4,216 4.70 97 Texas 806 3.5

15. 1,261 4.70 20 Texas 806 3.5

15. 1,261 4.70 20 Texas 806 3.5

111 4.70 51 Texas 637 3.12

35. 1,111 4.70 51 Texas 637 3.12

36. 1,229 4.70 21 947 3.65

16. 1,229 4.70 22 947 3.65

11. 1,384 4.65 17 00 95 3.40

38. 1,117 4.6236

HOGS-Received 18, 613 tead. Under the heavy supply the market early cased off 10cel15c. declining to 6.45 for ordinary to choice heavy, and to 46.3066 and or common to choice heavy, and to 46.3066

colock a.m. Receipts 8,820, making 8,340 for the week-gainst 24,030 last week market fair; 46:00 for ordina-y to extra sheep; 66:00 for common to good lambs, 46:00 for prime, with a few extra Maryland lambs Alface for prime, with a few extra Maryisho same at 10c.

Steine—Beccipts 6, 200, makinkg 15, 730 for the week, against 20, 220 last week; none offered alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Alignment, July 10.—Cuittle—Beccipts since Priday, 4,029 head, or 177 cars of through stock and 60 cars for this market; total for the week, 5,270 head, against 6,332 last week; supply fair; market active, with prices a shade better; the bulk of sales to-day at retail; prospects good for a better market than last week.

6.35.

Cattle—Demand active and easier, but not quotably
lower; good to choice steers, \$4.85; #4.85; medium to
fair, \$4.12; #4.50; #0.81; #0.90; \$3.87; #0.25; tockers, \$2.50

©3.87]; through Texans, \$2.50; #0.63; #0.21; CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Hogs—Dull; fair to good light, \$6.35@6.50; heavy, \$6.45@6.65. Receipts, 1,450; ship-

LUMBER. A fleet of about 30 cargoes was offered at the saledocks, and very few were sold. The rain interrupted
trade during the forenoon, and many dealers were still
holding back for a decline, especially in piece stuff,
which was firmly held at \$7.5038.00 though the offerings were liberal. Good inch lumber was quoted at
\$10.0034.00, and coarse at \$8.0039.00. Lath were
quiet at \$1.10.

At the yards trade continues moderate at the following prices:
First and account clear......\$39,00338.00
Third clear, thick......\$30,0033.00
Third clear, thick........\$30,0033.00

stor boards, B.
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in.
B stock boards.
C stock boards.
Common boards and short fencing.
Fencing, 18 fc.
Common humber, 18 fc.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Livenpool. July 10-11 a. m. -Flour-No. 1, 24s;
No. 2, 21s ed.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 2s 10d; No. 2, 2s ed.;
spring, No. 1, 2s 6d; No. 2, 2s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 2s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 10s, Corn, 2s ed.

1d; No. 2, 98 9d; club, No. 1, 108 5d; No. 2, 108. Corn, 23s 6d.

Provisions—Pork. Sos. Lard, 52s.

Liverpool., July 10—Latest.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; 5 13-1665 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export; 4,700 bales American.

Breadsings—California white wheat average, 08 0d@ 108 10d; do club, 1086 108 5d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 82 26658 6d; winter red Western, 98 6d@ 58 10d. Flour—Western canal, 21s 6d@258. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 6d. Oats, 3863s 6d. Barley, 38 6d. Peas—Canadian, 30s636 3d.

Closer Seed—So@558.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef, 78s. Lard—51s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s; short clear, 51s 6d.

78a. Lard-51s. Bacon-Long clear, 49s; abort clears 51s 6d.
Cheese-50s.
Tulloic-41s 9d.
Petroleum-Spirits, 8@8s 6d; refined, 12s@12s 8d
Linseed Oil-23 6ds.
Resin-Common, 4s 9d; pale, 15s.
Spirits Turpentine-23s.
LONDON, July 10. - Petroleum-Refined, 114d.
Linseed Oil-23s 6ds22s 9d.
Spirits Turpentine-23s 3d@23s 6d.
ANTWERP, July 10. - Petroleum-32s 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Tallow-Dull and heavy at 95/68 7-16c.

Tallow-Dull and heavy at 95/68 7-16c.

Straines Resin—Steady; \$1.7051.75.

Suirits Turpestine—Steady; 30c.

Provisions—New mess port. \$20.15/220.25; August.

20.006/25.10. Beef-Market dull. Middles firm: long lear middles, Western. 10/4c. do city, 10/46/10/4c. ard heavy; prime steam \$11.19/46/11.25; August, 11.20/411.25; August, 11.20/411.25

clear middles, Western, 10%C; do city, 10%G;0 Lard heavy; prime steam \$11.18%G11.25; Aug \$11.20@11.50. Butter-Western, 12@23c. Chopse-Unsettied; 4 100; Wakey-Firmer; \$1.18%C. PHILADELPHIA, July 10. - Ptour-Market dull; ex \$4.12%G4.75; Minacota family, \$5.25@6.00; Sto Ohio, and Indiana, \$6.00@6.50; high grades, \$7.0 \$4.00.

Ohio, and Indians. \$8.0066.50; high graces. \$7.006
8.10.
Grain—Wheat slow; Pennsylvania red, old, \$1.336
4.35; white. \$1.85. Rys. 7228756. Corn—Market dull;
yellow, 506606; mixed, 506586; sail, 58c; Western,
damaged upon arrival. 50c. Oats—White. \$22642c;
mixed, 29682c.
White, Western, \$1.14.
Seeds—Clover scarce and firm, 17618c; timothy,
\$3.0068.10; dax. \$1.5361.40.
Mitter—Wheat, \$3.561.40.
Mitter—Wheat, \$3.000 bu; corn, 60.000 bu
Shioments—Corn, 121,000 bu.
Shioments—Corn

ern superline, \$3.00@8.75; extra, \$4.00@8.75; extra, \$4.00@8.75.
\$5.50@8.75.
\$7.60@1.20. Corn dull and lower; Western mixed, 56
@559\$\$(C. 0.2as steady and furn; white Western, 37@390;
Western mixed, 34.93@. Rye—Market dull and steady; 639637c.

Hoy-In fair demand; steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania, \$16.00m20.00.

Provisions-Strong and quiet; pork, \$21.50@22.00; shoulders, \$56989c; clear rib. 100@21096 hoose. Bacon

ers, 5366575c; clear rib, 10161076c loose. Bacon iders, 54c; clear rib, 125c; clear, 125c; hams, 6c. Lard quiet, but steady; refined, \$12.756 -Dull and heavy: Western, 18@20c. 534c. Steady; Rio cargoes, 15342184c; jobbing, 34 of 1534c. Firmer, but quiet; \$1.16.

Receipts—Wheat, 3.900 bu; corn, 88,000 bu.

Se; yellow, esc. Corn Meat—Quiet but steady; held at \$2.60. How—Dull and nominal; prime, \$15.00; choice, \$20. "May—bull and nominal; prime, \$15.00; choice, \$20.00 apr. 0.00; choice, \$20.00 apr. 0.00; choice, \$20.00 apr. 0.00; from the first \$12.75.02.00. Lard galet but steady; jobbing tierce, \$12.25; keg, \$13.50. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; none here. Bacon—bemand light but holders first; shoulders, 94(69)56; clear rib, 1156; clear, 1256; lams, sugar cured, choice large, 145(615)5; medium, 1546-1556; small, 16.516/56. Whitsy: Steady with a fair demand; \$1.13. Groceries—Coffee quies but sirm; Rio cargoe, 154(6) 88. Sugar—Demand active; market sirm; lair to fully fair, 85(690; prime, 94(69)56. Molasses higher; 436-576.

Tair, specie; prime, bylawyc. Access laguer; see Src. Bran-Market dull; 624665c.

Sr. Louis, July 10.—Cotion—Dull and unchanged. Flow-Medium grades 44.2568.25, and arm and buoyant; other grades dull. Grain—Wheat closed with continued upward tendency; No. 2 red fall, \$1.37 cash; \$1.3461.35 July; \$1.24 Auyust; No. 3 red fall, \$1.07 bid. Corn dull and lower; 414682c cash; 436435c August; 4156 July. Oats dull and lower to sell; No. 2, 2756628c lul cash; 20c August; 2856 September. Rye market dull; 62c bid.

7Aisky—Market dull; 422 7Aisky—Market dull; 51.11 rocisions—Pork steady and unchanged; jobbing, 5.50. Lard nominally unchanged; 511.50 asked, ik meats quiet; 84/468/4c; clear rb. 10/46/10/4c; ur. 11c. Bacon drm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib. 111/4 14/6c; elear, 12c. tic. Bacon arm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 119; c; clear, 12c. pts—Flour, 2,500 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu; cern, bu; cats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none. Receipts—Flour, 2.500 Deris; where, 10,000 Day; cern, 73,000 Du; cats, 8,000 Du; rye, 1,000 Du; barley, none.

MILWAUKER, July 10.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Grain—Wheat opened dull and declined 2c. closed heavy and declining; No. 1 Milwaukee, 8.1.10; hard, 81.16; No. 2 do, 695(c; August, 81.004; September, 81.005; No. 2 do, 695(c; August, 81.004; September, 81.005; No. 2 do, 695(c; Corn quiets and lower; No. 2, 456.

Oats dull; nominally unchanged; No. 2, 20c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2. 62.8565. Berley nominal and steady; No. 2 prints, Tul; No. 3do, 40c.

September 2 parties of the control of the c Receipts Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 79,000 bu.

Receipts Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 157,000 bu.

Receipts—Flour, 2:5 bris; wheat, 9,000 bn; corn, 3,000 bu; a,3,000 bd.

Shipments—Flour, 300 bris; wheat, 12,000 bn; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Sampheness Four, 300 bus, wheat, 12,000 ba; corn, 3,000 bu; cata, 1,000 bu. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Cotton—Dull.

Flow—Unlet and unchanged; family, 85.00@5.25.

Grain—Wheat casher; fair to prime new white, \$1.10
@1.15. Corn inactive. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye
dull.

Provisions—Pork, \$20, 80 bid; generally held higher.
Lard dull and lower; prime steam nominally it@ilides
rectic succhanged. The mosts quies; 65c, 105c, 105c,
Editor—Quiet and atcady; Wastern Beserve, 13@15c;
Contral Oho, 15@17c.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 Mitwankee clib offered at \$1.00. Corn dull; No. 2 Mitwankee clib offered at \$2c; no buyers. Oats dull; Western,
30c.

Canal Presolus—Dull; 86c for wheat. 55c for own.

360. not retail as see; no buyers. Oats dull; western, 360. not Freights—Dull; 61/c for wheat, 53/c for corn, and 35/c for oats to New York.

Boston, July 10.—Four—in fair demand; prices steady and unchanged.

Gruin—Corn quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 602 65c; rejected, 55@Sec. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 37@43c; rejected, 31@37c; No. 1 white, 46@350c.

mixed, 37643c; rejected, 31637c; No. 1 white, 46250c.

COTTON.

Galveston, July 10.—Cotton dull and easy; middlings, 11c; net receipts, 42 bales; exports constwine, 1,371; sales, 73.

SAYANNAIS, July 10.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; middlings, 10%c; net receipts, 92 bales; exports constwine, 688; sales, 68.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 11c; net receipts, 6 bales; exports constwine, 483; sales, 25.

Monles, July 10.—Cotton nominal; middlings, 10%c; net receipts, 77 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,433; constwine, 934; sales, 50.

DRY GOODS.

New York. July 10.—The trade movement was slow with domestic commission houses and importers, and jobbing branches were quiet. Cotton goods moved slowly at unchanged prices. Prints ruled quiet. Heavy woolen goods for men's wear continued in moderate request.

PETROLEUM,
CLEYELAND, O., July 10.—Petroleum unchanged.

AMERICAN CITIES.

\*\*Revision July 10.—Structure—220-06.

\*\*AWERICAN CITIES.\*\*

\*\*Revision July 10.—Structure—220-06.

\*\*AWERICAN CITIES.\*\*

\*\*Revision July 10.—Structure—120-06.

\*\*AWERICAN CITIES.\*\*

\*\*Revision July 10.—Structure—120-06.

\*\*AWERICAN CITIES.\*\*

\*\*Revision July 10.—Structure—120-06.

\*\*AWERICAN CITIES.\*\*

\*\*Revision July 10.—Perroleum unchanged.\*\*

\*\*MARINE.\*\*

\*\*CITICAGO.\*\*

\*\*ARRIVALS—Star Schoolygan, Manitowo, sundries; proposed to operate very freely; a decline of 2025 oper but, making to poor, sort jobs; with the control of the property of the common of the control of the contro

0.000 bu wheat at 24c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

LAKE FREIGHTS. The Assessment C Curcaso—There was a fair inquiry for steroom. Rates were steady at 2c for corn. Char To Buffalo—Props Starrucca, India, Empire 9 Montana and barge A. B. Moore, corn on turate. To Ogdensburg—Prop Champlain, conthrough rate. To Kingston—Schr Mary Cowheat at 5c. To Samia—Prop Caldwell. Curcas and the control of the control The Policy of the Reduction and wheat at 5c. To Sarnia—Prop. Caldwell. Car-ty, about 18, 500 bu wheat and 20, 000 bu cora. Buyrato, July 7.—Dull and weak at 402 to Ca-cago and 30c to Milwaukee. Charters: Schr. J. B. Joy, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 40c; schr Ale-baran, railroad ties, Pigeon Bay to Dunkirk, re-each; schr Eveline, two loads railroad ties, Re-eon Bay to Buffalo, and one load, Pigeon Bay to Hamilton, Sc each.

> of Proceeding Letting Boats Avenue

CHICAGO.—There is another large lumber fleet at the market... Some accident happened to the belier of the tug Union yesterday, and in consequence she is laid up for repairs... The vessels arriving here yesterday report a thick fog outside, making navigation exceedingly dangerous. So far, however, no accidents have been reported... The wind changed to the north early yesterday morning which had the effect of bringing in an unusually large fleet. Among them were a number of the large Lower Lakers, of which the following may be mentioned: The steam-baryer Raleigh, and mentioned: The steam-barge Rale Kate Winslow, the steambarge Ketel

watch-dog. The noise made by the faithful animal brought along two of the Merchants' Police, but the thieves escaped. The Captain states the hc knew the thieves were on board, and he had be revolver ready to give them a dose of leadas soons they entered the cabin. He is sorry that the Merchants' Police frightened them off... A full access of the burning of the stmr St. Clair on Lake Superior and the terrible loss of life will be found at the telegraphic columns.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Post Hunon, Mich., July 10.—Down—Prop.

Badger State, David W, Rust, Portage, St. Pat,
Benton, Arabia, Marine City, Clinton and consort,

J. S. Fay and consort, Burlington and barges,
Ontonagon and barges; schrs Sarah Jane, M. A.

Muir, Iasco, Gladstone, Pride of America, Delphin,
Gulding Star, Leonard, Hanna R. Gaskin, Kate L.

Bruce, George B, Sloan, New Hampshire.

Ur—Props Idaho, Starracca, Canisteo, Annis
Smith and consort, Cormorant, Charles Wall.

Wixn—Northeast, gentle. Weather cloudy and
raining hard.

Startica in morning. The varieties as a slightly damaged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Post Hunon, Mich., July 10—10 p. m.—DownProp Sovereign; schr Home.

UP—Props Cuba, Mayflower with schr Each
Wing; schr Fortland.

Winn—Northeast: fresh; weather cloudy, and

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, July 10.—Arbived—Gen. Sheman, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 3,500 bu cats; legraux, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn; Midgle, Oitans, 3,300 bu corn, 4,800 bu cats; prop Peerless, Omwa, 5,000 bu cats; Tempest. Ottaws, 6,300 bu corn; Ontario, LaSalle, 8,600 bu corn, 4,000 broats.

CLEARED—Deer Park, Peru, 71,000 ft Imber, 52 m shingles, 10 m lath; Chicago Belle, John, 23,650 ft Imber, recorn Chicago Belle, John, 20,650 ft Imber, 10,000 broats.

33, 630 ft lumber; prop China, Ottawa, 31 bris sair prop Montauk, Lockport, 84, 350 staves; Catand. Utica, 128, 050 lath; Cayaga, Lockport, 75, 206 h lumber; J. D. Leonard, Joliet, 93, 452 ft lumber; Dennbe, Ottawa, 81, 684 ft lumber; Sunbeam, Fe-ru, 77, 591 ft lumber.

FINANCIAL. I AM PREPARED TO BUY FOR CASH THE FOLLOWING BONDS: MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE BONDS OREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS. ELGIN AND STATE LINE BONDS. BELOIT AND MADISON "PIRSTS."

DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700
during the plas few months, under our duproses system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced nominal sums and profits increased. Book conting fall information sent on application.

TUMBETIOGE & CO., Sankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York. Changes Made Judges of Further Discussion

THE CO

Finance C

Nor Money

the Co

Supplemental

Ogden Avenue Street ville's Bond--Tunp THE FIN

REPORT ON ALD. E The regular weekly m was held yesterday after of the Acting Mayor, Al to preside. The only abs The Committee on Fin The Committee on sin lowing report: Your Committee to w resolutions presented by A of the City Council held of 1878, having had the same spectfully submit to your lowing report: The resolutions are as fol

Resolved. That the is hereby instructed to the following ordinant. An ordinance abount of Police and dish. 2. An ordinance abound dishanding the en 3. An ordinance and cutting off all Your Con

36,697,990, as appears books, and the available duced from our previous a of the Supreme Court on

policy, while they recoge of that section of that section of the Cothat—

No county, city, townshi municipal corporation sha astract he any manner or to including existing indebted seconding to per consum on the crty therein, to be ascertain State and county taxes srev indebtedness.—Art. I.K., as maintain that, by a volunt valuation of the taxable by the local Assessors, an ition can be obtained sufficient that the constitutional limit of. "of the taxable property "

ILLEGAL AND I But a brief consideration of the taxable property a course, besides being impracticable.

The assessed valuation Assessors of the property the counties in the State, taxes are collected, and to be collected from the several counties of the did in the several counties of the did in the several counties of assessed valuation and apportioned to the in No accessive valuation and apportioned to the in No accessive valuation and apportioned to the in No accessive valuation the city, therefore, for cated, could successfull hand of the State Beard corrupting the member them to disregard their

thein to disregard the coming guilty of sub-BORROWIS.
Others advocate the from the county, class bonded debt is as gu-the indebtodness of county may lawful Commissioners car Commissioners can law the county and loan the, increase to the city, the city when, in the course may be able so to do. I be seen to be, equally w impracticable. Unlawf authority is greated to

THE ON
The experience of the called to our assistance, from them, because the already occupied by a dovice or invention, be.
The same power that, cago a municipal corpor powers and privileges scribed our financial certain bounds, beyo attempt to depart, and would, we cannot safe! financial policy so press sembly of the State of whether in our view it policy may be briefly su policy may be briefly su The constitutional refree the constitutional refree contained in Art. V.

The City Council to termed the Annorporate authorisms of money as

THE COUNCIL

Finance Committee.

Nor Money Gotten from the County.

Reduction and Gradual Pay-

Changes Made in the List of

Judges of Election.

Further Discussion on the Subject

Letting Boats to Minors---Fullerton Avenue Conduit---License Fees.

Ogden Avenue Street Rallway --- Prindiville's Bond---Lighting the Tunnels.

> THE FINANCES REPORT ON ALD. KIRK'S RESOLUTION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the Acting Mayor, Ald. Throop was elected

The Committee on Finance The Committee of Finance The Committee to whom were referred the resolutions presented by Ald. Kirk at the meeting of the City Council held on the 3d day of July, 1876, having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report:

The resolutions are as follows:

is now as large as is authorized by law, still maintain that, in order to increase it by adding thereto this floating debt, it will only be necessary to increase the assessed valuation of the property in the city to a sufficient amount, and that the funded indebtedness thus increased will not exceed the percentage authorized by law upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the city. That is, the advocates of this policy, while they recognize the imperative force of that section of the Constitution which provides that—

of Proceeding with Public Works.

AKE FREIGHTS.

AKE FREIGHTS.

sere was a fair inquiry for steamer,

rere steady at 2c for corn. Charters:

ops Starrneca, India, Empire State,

arge A. B. Moore, corn on through

maburg—Prop Champlain, corn on

To Kingston—Sehr Mary Copley,

To Sarnia—Prop Caldwell. Capacia

00 bu wheat and 20,000 bu corn.

inty 7.—Dull and weak at 403 to Chi
to Milwaukee. Charters: Sehr J. P.

veland to Chicago, 40c; sehr Alde
d ties, Pigeon Bay to Dunkirk, 7e

eline, two loads railroad ties, Pig
nfailo, and one load, Pigeon Bay. to

each.

AKE MICHIGAN.
There is another large lumber fleet at Some accident happened to the boll-Union yesterday, and in consequence for repairs... The vessels arriving y report a thick fog outside, making accedingly dangerous. So far, howelents have been reported... The wind he north early yesterday morning, is effect of bringing in an unusuality Ajaong them were a number of the Lakers, of which the following may be The steam-barge Raleigh and schre, the steam-barge Retcham and barge steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, and the W. T. Graves, and schr G. W. Adams, rivals were also noticeable the Canaro Friends, Jane McCloud, and Huron, from Goderich, and the latter from Canada... The schr Maj. Ferry lost yesterday afternoon at Mason's Slip contact with the schr America. of robberies have lately been comper thieves on vessels lying between ake street bridges. In most cases smeak on the vessel in the the night, chloroform those diener get away with all the plunder heir hands on. Only a few days ago event on board the tug Eustaphiers, mate and engineer, who were asleepher, and took away the money they at day, about \$90 in all. Again early orning two sneak-thieves entered the the schr J. V. Taylor, which is lying remarket, and, after chloroforming two sneak-thieves entered the the schr J. V. Taylor, which is lying remarket, and, after chloroforming two sneak-thieves entered the the schr J. V. Taylor, which is lying remarket, and, after chloroforming two sneak-thieves entered the the schr J. V. Taylor, which is lying remarket, and, after chloroforming two sneak-thieves entered the the schr J. V. Taylor, which is lying remarket, and, after chloroforming two sneak-thieves entered the the schr J. V. Taylor, which is lying remarket, and, after chloroforming two sneak-thieves entered the the schr J. V. Taylor, which is lying remarket, and, after chloroforming the schr of the money and valuables yessel. The captain states that the vessel to the schr Afull accounts of the stmr St. Clair on Lake Suterible loss of life will be found in decount

ged. Dispatch to The Tribuna.

N. Mich., July 10-10 p. m. — Downn; schr Home.

Cuus, Mayflower with sohr Eagls
ortland.
theast fresh; weather cloudy, and THE CANAL.

t, July 10.—ARRIVED—Gen. Sher-4,000 bu corn, 3,500 bu oats; Le-6,000 bu corn; Midgle, Ottawa, 4,800 bu oats; prop Peerless, Otta-oats; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,300 ba LaSalle, 3,600 bu corn, 4,000 ba lath; Cayuga, Lockport, 75, 206 L Leonard, Joliet, 93, 452 ft lumber; sa, 81, 684 ft lumber; Sunbeam, Pe-umber.

HSCELLANEOUS. missing since the 'gale of WednessLake Ontario, is supposed to have
her crew.... The Captain of the schr
orts that her cargo of wheat, upon
at Buffalo, fell short 84 bu. Shi
wankee.... The ferryboats running
ver seem to be doing a lively busity the Dormer.... A fore-and-aff
seen at the southwest end of South
last Friday. She was apparently
nd with a cargo of grain. The popies is rocky and exposed to southcly winds. The vessel, whose name
as flying a signal of distress... The
on the 5th inst. was higher than
any time within the past twelve
cks were flooded, and considerable a
me to property. A heavy squall
de afternoon, making Lake Erie a
veral vessels ran into port for shelSquires, of Grand Haven, have purEngelman the steam-barge Trader,
the barge Island Queen, in addi86. Mary, whose transfer to Mr.
neluded in the trade, is \$6,500,
bin all, as the tag was put in at a
500... The Buffalo Couvier says:
which collided with the "swing"
International Bridge last Tuesday,
red to Tonawanda by the steamhas been abandoned, it is stated,
at least. The barge was laden with
me, and filled rapidly with water
sized hole near her bow. In this
medition she was towed into shallow
it & Co.'s blast-furnace dock, and
effort made to relieve her with a
pump.
by Bah Point Shoal...—Mr. Andrew
alterstburg, Ont., has received inplans and specifications, from the
Marine and Fisheries to have three
and placed on the middle grounds
at at the mouth of Detroit River,
if feet in length, about 10 inches in
water, and will straid about 12 feet
ter. They are to be secured with
an 900 pounds cach. Mr. J. P.
twarded the contract to build them,
be and in about middle, and the
shoal about middle apon tha
it was carried away this spring...
with a fallof this shoal is in American waters,
eretofore had a spar buoy on tha
it was carried away this spring...

property in the city. That is, the advocates of this policy, while they recognize file imperative force of that section of the Constitution which provides that—

No county, city, township, school-district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of said indebtedness.—Art. IL. Sec. 12, Con. of 1870.

maintain that, by a voluntary increase of the assessed valuation of the taxable property within the, city by the local Assessors, an aggregate assessed valuation can be obtained sufficiently large to permit the indebtedness to be funded without exceeding the constitutional limit of "5 per centum on the value of the taxable property" in the city.

ILLEGAL AND IMPRACTICABLE.

But a brief consideration of the provisions of our General Revenue law will demonstrate that send a course, besides being illegal, is also absolutely impracticable.

The assessed valuations as made by the local Assessors of the property, real and personal, of all the counties in the State, have to pass, before the taxes are collected, and before the amounts to be collected from each tax-payer are extended upon the Collector's books, under the supervising hand of the State Board of Equalization, whose members are sworn to equalize the assessed values of, the different classes of property in the several counties of the State, and it is upon such equalized valuations that the taxes are levided and apportioned to the individual tax-payers.

No excessive valuation of the Board, inducing them to disregard their solemn oaths, and thus becoming guilty of subornation and perjury.

BORROWING FROM THE COUNTY.

BORROWING FROM THE COUNTY.

Others advocate the policy of borrowing money from the county, claiming that, although the city is bonded debt its as great as the law will It was carried away this spring.

It Dispatch to The Tribune.

Inly 10. —Arrived from Chicago, and and consort. For Lake Superior, as of the Anchor Line, has been the Chicago and Baffalo line, and the Chicago and Baffalo line, and the Chicago and Baffalo line, and the Dispatch to The Tribune.

Says and John Martin. Cleared, assed up, sthrs Pacific, Peerless. In Says and Say

must necessarily be any other financial scheme of any individual when applied to the finances of the city.

THE ONLY POLICY.

The experience of the ablest financiers may be called to our assistance, but no aid can be derived from them, because the whole financial ground is already occupied by a power that cannot, by any device or invention, be displaced.

The same power that has made the City of Chicago a municipal corporation, and granted to it the powers and privileges incident thereto, has prescribed our financial policy, limiting us to certain bounds, beyond which we should not attempt to depart, and beyond which, even if we would, we cannot safely or lawfully depart. That financial policy so prescribed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois must be followed, whether in our view it be wise or otherwise. That policy may be briefly summarized in the expression, "Pay as you go,"

The constitutional requirements in this regard are contained in Art. VIII. Sec. 12, of the Constitution of 1870, and are as follows:

Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of so doing, so previde for the collection of a direct annual tax sumient to pay the interest on such debt as is falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal therefor within twenty years of contracting the same.

The financial policy of the City of Chicago, as prescribed by the General Assembly, is contained in Art. VII. Chap. 24. R. S. 1874. Secs. 89, 90, and 91, and is an substance as follows:

The City Council of cities shall pass an ordinance, to be termy the Annual Appropriation bill, in which such corporate the Annual Appropriation bill, in which such the contracting the men appropriation bill, in which such the such appropriation b

voters of such city, either by a patition signed by them or at a general or special election duly called therefor. Neither the City Council nor any department or officer of the corporation shall add to the curporation expenditures in any one year anything over and above the amount provided for in the appropriation bill of that year, and no expenditure for an improvement to be paid for out of the general and of the corporation shall exceed in any one year annual appropriation bill. No contract shall be hereafter made by the City Council, or any committee or mounder thereof, and no expense shall be incurred by any of the officers or departments of the corporation, whether the object of the expenditure shall have been previously made concerning such expense. Thus it will be seen that the financial policy, and the only one for the city prescribed by the City Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense. Thus it will be seen that the financial policy, and the only one for the city prescribed by the General Assembly contemplates the incurring of no floating debt, no liability unless and until a specific appropriation has previously been made, and a tax lovied for its payment. Supplemental Report of the The Assessment Cannot Be Raised The Policy of the City Is Immediate

appropriation has previously been made, and a tax levied for its payment.

THE FENALTY.

Furthermore, the same authority makes the adoption of its financial policy imperative by providing that any departure therefrom shall be punished as a crime. Chap. XXXVIII., Sec. 208, Gen. Stat., provides that—

Every person holding any public office (whether State. county, or municipal), trust, osemployment, who shall be guilty of directing any public money from the use and purpose for the any public money from the use and purpose for under authorie bear appropriated or set apart by or under authorie law, or who shall be guilty of contracting directly naw, or who shall be guilty of a greater under the contract of the contract of the contract of making of making the contracts appropriated or set apart by law along the contracts appropriated or set apart by law along the contracts appropriated or set apart by law along the contracts appropriated or extended upon the subject matter of the contracts, shall be fined not exceeding \$10.000, and may be removed from his office, trust, or employment.

From the foregoing it will appear that what is to be the financial policy of the city to-day is not to be discussed,—it is already decided. The policy prescribed by the General Assembly is to be followed, and any other, or scheme, is to be absolutely ignored.

The present financial embarrassment of the city.

ignored.

The present financial embarrassment of the city is due, partly at least, to the fact that individuals baving the finances of the city in charge have pursued financial schemes of their own, instead of following the path prescribed by the General Assem-

After thus reviewing the financial situation, and the law prescribing the financial situation, and the law prescribing the financial subarrassments, sucd, and in view of the financial subarrassments, your Committee are of the opinion that a reduction in the expenditures in the several departments is practicable, and recommend that the expenditures of the respective departments be curtailed in the following proportions:

Building Department.

Board of Public Works, including Water Department

School Department. 2.

It is not within the province of your Committee to suggest any method whereby this reduction can best be made. Committees having charge of the respective departments should direct as to the mode.

respective departments should direct as to the mode.

PAYING THE INDEBTEDNESS.

In relation to the provisions to be made for paying off the large indebtedness now existing, and for the payment of which, as has been before shown, there is now no adequate provision, there by causing a deficit so great as to be beyond the power of this Council to make good, your Committee are of the opinion that there is no better course then to classify such indebtedness according to the character of each item. After such classification shall have been made the several items should be paid in their proper order, and that, too, just as speedily as the necessary arrangements can be made for their payment under the financial policy prescribed by the General Assembly.

Class A should embrace all interest due and to become due on city indebtedness other than the bonded debt (that being provided for in the appropriation and tax levy of 1870); all accounts of laborers and other employes up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, and bills for materials and labor furnished to the several departments, and also such trust funds, and special funds, and unexpended balances of former appropriations as have been misappropriated.

Class B should embrace certificates of indebted-

difficulties by laying before them a full and fair statement of the assets and liabilities taken from the books of the Comptroiler; and.

Whereas, It appears that the city is perfectly solvent if the taxes due are paid in, and that a temporary loan by the moneyed men of the city, would suffice to pay all amounts due laborers and employes; and, Whereas, There is no disposition manifected on the part of our wealthly citizens to advance the city money in any shape, on any security; therefore.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary he and shereby instructed to report to the Council forthwith the following ordinance:

1. An ordinance abolishing the office of Pre Marshal, and Anordinance abolishing the effect of Pre Marshal, and cutting off all the street lamps.

4. An ordinance abolishing the Board of Public Works, and sopping all work on city improvements.

Your Committee, believing that the offering of the resolutions was prompted by the present embarrassing condition of the city finances, and that it was the intention of the mover of the resolutions to provoke a general discussion of the financial condition of the city, have felt constrained to review the situation, and in doing so have considered with careful attention the entire financial situation, together with certain propositions that have been made by different parties looking toward a speedy solution of the vexed question. "How shall the city financial form the propositions that have been made by different parties looking toward a speedy solution of the vexed question." How shall the city financial form the proposition of the city being the proposition of the city financial condition of the tweed question. "How shall the city financial form the propositions that have been med to the city financial or the city financial condition of the first propositions that have been made by different parties looking toward a speedy solution of the vexed question. "How shall the city financial conditions to propositions that have been med to the city financial condi pended balances of former appropriations as have been misappropriated.

Class B should embrace certificates of indebtedness, which should first be paid after the items in cluded in Class A.

Class C should embrace such part of the unexpended belances of former appropriations and such special funds as may be properly deferred.

But, as has been indicated in a former report, in the opinion of your Committee the necessary expenses of the administration of the City Government for the present year can lawfully be met in conformity to the provisions of the financial policy prescribed by the General Assembly, by time warrants payable specifically out of the tax-levy for the year; and, from the further consideration that the adoption of the resolution of Ald. Kirk would be disastrous to the interests of the city and its inhabitants, your Committee report adversely to the resolutions, and recommend that they be not adopted.

to person and property, but who receive such protection as objects of charity, themselves failing to bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, shall thus continue, and fail or refuse in the future to lend a helping hand by contributing to the support of the City Government their equitable share, and if the heads of departments having the matter in charge shall fail or refuse to discharge what is now their imperative duty, by adopting a system of rigid economy and retrenchment in their several Departments, and by a steadfast adherence to such system when adopted, the time may not be far distant when the city will be compelled to accept of all the conditions contemplated in the resolution.

8. H. MCCREA,

J. B. Bhiegs,

JACOB ROSENBERG,

D. K. PEARSONS,

J. LENGACHER.

FILED.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Ald. Lengacher directed the Clerk to strike his name from off the document.

Ald. Aldrich moved to concur in the report. Ald. Cullerton moved to publish and place on

file.

Ald. Aldrich said he simply wanted to practice the first principle enunciated in the report—economy. The report would be published in the daily papers, and it would be unnecessary to incur the expense of official expense.

Ald. Lawler criticised and condemned the

onduct of the Chicago Times in upholding the tax-fighters of the city. He strongly objected to the term "heathen," which had been applied by that newspaper to the citizens of his ward, whom he considered as encitizens of his ward, whom he considered as enlightened as the author of the article. It would be well if the writers of the Times would open their eyes to the truth, and not persist in their perversion of facts. By pursuing a rigid course of economy the city would soon be in a prosperous condition again.

Ald. Cullerton's motion was voted down, and the report was concurred in and placed on file.

ELECTION JUDGES. CHANGES IN THE LIST.
Several changes in judges of election were nade, as follows:

made, as follows:

District 1.—Judges, C. Shourds, N. Linden, W. Fennimore; clerks, J. Mead. P. Ruehl.
District 2.—Judges, Ch. Gelis, M. Cohn, J. Ryan; clerks, S. Splegel, H. Sherlock.
District 3.—Judges, T. L. Hoerber, B. Mackey, A. McCutcheon; clerks, Ch. Meyer, Fr. Lemmber, District 4.—Judges, T. Broderick, M. Collskie, H. Stoff; clerks, J. Danzinger, G. Starr.
District 5.—Judges, G. W. Gardner, Ph. Mans, T. Maher; clerks, E. O'Brien, J. Kreelson.
District 6.—Judges, T. T. Prosser, S. McLevy, J. Brown; clerks, H. W. Andrews, E. Prosser.
District 7.—Judges, J. B. Wilson, M. L. Frisbie, J. J. Morgan; clerkr, W. Frisbie, W. Knisely.
District 8.—J. Duguid, P. Lowe P. Carroll; clerks, J. Gotthelf, M. Graham.
District 5.—Judge, H. Fellaher, in place of W. Reed; clerk, F. Wilkinson, in place of Marshall.
Eighth ward.
District 1.—Judges, F. Bluhm, M. Fitzgerald,

District 5-Judge, H. Fellaher, in place of W. Reed; clerk, F. Wilkinson, in place of Marshall.

District 1-Judges, F. Bluhm, M. Pitzgerald, F. Eichner; clerks, N. Bouler, D. McCarthy, Jr. District 2-Judges, W. Casper, A. Uher, O. Fitspatrick; clerks, J. Everett, P. Hassett.

District 3-Judges, W. Casper, A. Uher, O. Fitspatrick; clerks, D. Mamer, R. Riley.

Judges, J. Lawier, A. D. Kolai, J. Barry; clerks, E. Langley, N. Coleman.

District 3-Judges, G. Mahoney, J. Betor, C. Ryan; clerks, W. Linger, B. O'Sullivan.

District 6-Judges, M. Joyce, A. Megles, P. Howard; clerks, P. Comisky, J. E. Eagle.

District 7-Judges, J. Golden, P. Hartwell, F. McGinness; clerks, M. Ryan, M. Ahera.

District 8-Judges, P. Donlain, T. Smith, H. Pilgim; clerks, T. McEnery, P. Kane.

District 8-Judges, C. Marphy, P. W. Gillet, J. Hanley; clerks, D. Guill, J. O'Brien.

District 10-Judges, J. Bradley, S. F. Knowles, J. Cregire; clerks, S. Palmer, J. McMahon.

District 2-J. Smith clerk in place of Tlerny.

District 2-J. Smith clerk in place of Tlerny.

District 1-Judges, W. Walpers, R. Hassert, D.

District 3-Judges, W. Walpers, R. Hassert, D.

Konka.

District 3—Judges, W. Walbers, R. Hassert, D.

Conners; clerks, J. Potter, T. Durkin.

POURTH WARD. District 3-Judge, E. L. Miner in place of W. Woodard. District 2—Clerk, J. Gerlach in place of G. Schlotthauser. District 1—Judges, J. Sants, T. Moran, J. O'Malley: clerks, M. Thalis, E. Bochm. District 2—Judges, W. Meyer, P. Farrell, A. H. Robinson; clerks, J. Brittin, P. Dunns.

District 3 Judges, T. Enright, T. Turner, M. Shields; clerks, M. McGrath, J. Phillips. District 4 Judges, P. Conion, P. J. Michaells, P. McNamee; clerks, J. Philben, J. McDonald.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

SOFT COAL AT THE WATER-WORKS.

Ald. Kirk offered a resolution to the effect that the Board of Public Works be directed to use bituminous coal in operating the steamengines and pumping-works at the Water-Works as soon as the necessary changes can be effected, providing that the proper arrangements can be made for consuming the smoke. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Gilbert submitted an ordinance directing the Chicago. City Railway to relay their tracks on State street, between Twenty-sixth street and Thirty-direct street. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

LICENSES.

Ald. McAuley submitted an ordinance providing that the Heenses of pawnbrokers be fixed at \$2,500, junk-dealers at \$1,000, second-hand dealers at \$1,000, and auction dealers at \$1,000 per annum. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

FROTECTING THE BARES. RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

FIGURE THE BABES.

Ald. McAuley presented an ordinance prohibiting the letting of sall and rowboats to minors. A fine of \$25 and not more than \$100 was imposed on all persons violating the ordinance. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

CITY ADVERTISING.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution to the effect that the Comptroller be directed to notify the English dally papers that he will receive proposals for doing the advertising of the various departments of the City Government, the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Carried.

Libering the Tunnels.

And Streat offered a resolution providing that its sound of Public Works should be directed to cause the Washington and LaSalle street tunnels to be lighted with oil, and that the engineer be asked to attend to the cleaning and lighting of the same without additional compensation.

the engineer be asked to attend to the cleaning and lighting of the same without additional compensation.

The Alderman, in moving the passage of the resolution, stated that about \$0,000 per annum would be saved by the passage of this resolution.

After some discussion as to the legality of taking this step, in view of the existing gas contract, the resolution was amended by adding the words "as soon as practicable." and passed.

Ald. Rirk presented a resolution, which was passed, directing the Fire-Marshal to report to the Council the number of violations of the Fire ordinarice during the last six months.

COMPLETING CONTRACTS,

Ald. Sheridan offered the following:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works are directed to cause contractors to proceed with and complete the various works now under contract with reasonable dispatch.

Ald. McCrea said it was foolish to keep constantly sending in such ordinances or resolutions. On one hand the contractors were asspending work because the city could not pay them, and on the other hand the Council were urging the Board of Public Works to notify contractors to go on. It was time they realized that the financial condition of the city was such that they should not proceed with other than improvements that were absolutely necessary. If the contractors were willing to walt until the settlement of the financial problem it would be well to have them do so, rather than to have other communications sent in similar to that of Mr. Kincaid.

Ald. Sheridan said certain of the contractors were determined to hold the city responsible for damages in consequence of suspension, and it would be cheaper under the circumstances to go on and complete the contracts already let to relieve the people on the streets where sewers and viaducts had been interrupted from the embargo on their business.

Ald. McCrea said it should be borne in mind that necessity knew no law. He was of opinion that

their business.

Ald. McCrea said it should be borne in mind that

He was of opinion that Ald. McCrea said it should be borne in mind that necessity knew no law. He was of opinion that the work on Milwankee and Blue Island avenues snould be completed, but where improvements had not proceeded so far as to render the streets impassable, it would be wise to defer their completion until the financial horizon was brighter.

Ald. Sheridan explained that he did not contemplate letting any new contracts, but simply to complete the improvements, the suspension of which was detrimental to the Interest of the property-owners.

was detrimental to the interest of the propertyowners.

After some further discussion, the resolution
was referred to the Committee on Streets and
Alleys of the South Division.

ARCHER AVENUE SEWER.

Ald: Sheridan submitted an ordinance providing
that the Board of Public Works be directed to build
a sewer or culvert across Archer avenue at the
point where it intersects with Healey Slough. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of
the South Division.

FULLERTON AVENUE SEWER.

Ald. Waldo and Nicsen offered the following:
WHENEAS, The late defects discovered in the workmanship of the Fullerton avenue conduit seem to be
due to a want of vigilance or want of knowledge on the
past of the inspectors appointed to superintend the
work: and, It would seem proper and for the best interests of the city that a first-class workman and a man
of experience in brick-work should be appointed to
take full charge of all the sewerage and other brickwork constructed by or for the city, and who should be
held responsible for the proper performance of said

off the gas, and by abolishing the office of Superintendent of Police, and disbanding the entire police force.

We are not yet prepared to invite again the fire fiend to bring destruction upon us by abolishing the office of Fire Marshal and disbanding the entire fire brigade.

But your Committee, while at this time they report adversely to these resolutions, are constrained to close this report with these words of warning: that if those of our citizens who are the fortunate the possessors of property, and are enjoying and profiting by the protection which our laws extend to person and property, but who receive such protestion as objects of charity, themsulance of sile work and an of the protection are of controlled by or for the city, and who should be described. That the Board of Public Works be and Recoired. That the Board of Public Works be and to person and property, but who receive such protection as objects of charity, themsulance of sile works and alleys Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The report of the Special Committee to whom mitted the task of examining the claims was committed the task of examining the claims of Mr. J. C. Dixon to the seat of Ald. Wheeler reported that they were informed by the Law Department that no mode of procedure had been provided by the Council, and that there was no alternative but to proceed under the general law of the State. The Committee recommended that the petition be placed on file. Con-

The Committee on Fire and Water recom-mended the confirmation of the appointment of J. D. Murphy as Boiler-Inspector. Concurred

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Public Works concerning the extension of the water-mains, reported that, owing to the present financial difficulties, it was not advisable to order any extension, and recommended the communication be placed on file. Concurred

to order any extension, and recommended the communication be placed on file. Concurred in.

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was recommitted the ordinance providing that the Boller Inspector should pay 25 per cent of his receipts into the City Treasury, amended the ordinance so that it should read "20 per cent," and recommended its passage. Laid over and published.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported that the ordinance regulating the height of chimneys was impracticable, and recommended that it should be placed on file. Concurred in. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three Divisions, to whom was referred an ordinance referrifig to the cleaning and sweeping of paved streets, reported a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids for such work. Report concurred in, and the resolution passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three Divisions reported an ordinance to the effect that the Board of Public Works shall appoint three foremen for the South Division, two for the North Division, and six for the West Division. The officers are to have full police authority, and to perform the duties heretofore performed by the Sidewalk Inspectors. Their remuneration was fixed at \$75 per month. Laid over and published.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division recommended the passage of the ordinance providing for a horse-railway on Ogden avenue. Report concurred in and the ordinance passed.

The Committee on Gas-Lights recommended the passage of the ordinance regarding the time-table for lighting and extinguishing street-lamps. Laid over and published.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division recommended the regarding the time-table for lighting and extinguishing street-lamps. Laid over and published.

The Committee on Fire regarding the time-table for lighting and extinguishing street-lamps.

Lead Street Street

ed in time case. The countries on Judiciary.

A communication was read from Mr. Tuthill, City Attorney, in which that gentleman concurred in the opinion of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the petition for reorganization under the charter of 1875. Concurred in.

The Clerk of the Police Court nominated Charles A. Brennan as Clerk of the West Side Police Court. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

PETITIONS.

A petition was read from the Trustees of the German Sinal Congregation praying for the payment of a plus months rent of the school-house on the north, est corner of Uulon and Mitchell streets. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

A petition was presented by Ald. Lawler praying that Canal street, between Adams and Mitchell streets, should be put in repair. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division.

The Council then adjourned.

Decision Regarding the Liability of the Maker of a Note.

One Street Railway Company Can Condemn Part of Another Company's Track.

The Chicago Metropolitan Railway Meets with a Set-Back.

Record of Judgments and New Suits— Oriminal Business,

Rather a startling decision was given by the Supreme Court in the recent case of H. G. Powers, appellant, vs. A. C. Briggs et al., appellees. This was a suit brought to recover the amount of two promissory notes for \$600 each, made in the following form.

[\$600.] Chicaso, May 17. 1870.—One year after date we, the Trustees of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, promise to pay to the order of H. G. Powers six hundred dollars, value received, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

A. H. Bridon,

Louis B. Kelly,

Jouin Conagre,

F. D. Marshall,

Trustees.

It was shown on the trial—plaintiff objecting—that at the time the notes were made the de-

It was shown on the trial—plaintiff objecting—that at the time the notes were made the defendants were the Trustees of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, and that the notes were given for the difference in value between church organs which they had exchanged. The Court gave judgment in favor of the defendants, holding that they were not individually liable. From this judgment an appeal was taken, the only question being as to the individual responsibility of the defendants, and the Supreme Court held they were liable. They held that the general rule appeared to be, although the authorities were not entirely harmonious on the question, that when the names of the principal and agent both appeared on the instrument it would be held to be the bill or note of him who signed it, unless it satisfactority appeared that he signed it in a mere ministerial character, in-

name of another to indicate the capacity or trust in which he acted, or the person for whose account the promise was to be made, or whether the words referring to the principal were intended to indicate that he did a ministerial act in giving authenticity to the act, promise, and contract of another.

Testing the notes in question by that rule, if would seem clear that they were binding only on the defendants as individuals. Although the words "the Trustees of the Seventh Presbyterian Church" appeared in the body of the notes, and the word "Trustees" was appended to the defendants signatures, there were no words used implying an undertaking on the part of the corporation. The corporation was not assumed to be acting by or through the defendants, nor did it even appear the defendants acted for or on behalf of the corporation. The language clearly indicated that they were Trustees when they signed the notes, but not that the corporation promised to pay them.

Nor did he facts shown outside change the result. They showed the plaintiff knew the defendants were Trustees, and that the consideration of the notes was the church organ, but it did not follow that the plaintiff was giving credit to the church, or that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he knew the defendants intended by the notes that he should do so; and there was no other evidence he gave credit to the corporation. It was not unreasonable that the defendants having charge and control of the church finances, and being acquainted with its resources, would give their paper for its property, intending to protect themselves against

control of the church finances, and being acquainted with its resources, would give their paper for its property, intending to protect themselves against loss from its funds, and the notes themselves were the most satisfactory evidence that they did do so. The judgment would therefore be reversed, and the cause remanded.

The opinion was delivered by Justices Scholfield, Justices Scott and Sheldon dissenting.

CONDEMNATION PROCKEDINGS.
THE RIGHTS OF COMPETING HORSE RAILROADS.
THE RIGHTS OF COMPETING HORSE RAILROADS.

LEADING THE RIGHTS OF COMPETING HOR

the right of one horse railway condemning for its own use the property of a competing horse Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys the Central Horse Railway Company was organized to operate a road in Peoria under the act ized to operate a road in Peoria under the act of 1867, providing for the construction of horse railways in Peoria. In 1872 the Fort Clark Horse Railway Company was organized, clark Horse Railway Company was organized, and in 1874 they made an application to the Common Council of Peoria for an ordinance giving them the right to lay a track on certain streets in the city, including a portion of Adams streets, which was already occupied by the Central City Company. The ordinance was passed giving the power, among other things, to use Adams street, "provided they should first acquire by purchase from the owners, or by condemnation or other legal means, the right to use or run over said track and rails" (then laid on Adams and Main streets). A petition for condemnation was therefore filed, and the case set for trial. The Central City-Railway Company then filed a bill to prevent such trial, alleging that it would destroy their franchise, and cause irreprable damage. A preliminary injunction was allowed, but, on hearing on bill and answer, it was dissolved, and complainants appealed.

The Supreme Court said the question was whether, under the laws of Illinois, a competing horse-railway company in an incorporated city could acquire, by compulsion, a title to or joint use of the track and superstructure of another like corporation, for the express purpose of making the tracks so compulsorily acquired a portion of its own line. At first blush the proposition scemed so indefensible as to cause no hesitation in giving a negative answer, but the appellees claimed the right under Chap. 66 of the Revised Statutes of 1874, title, "Horse and Dummy Railroads." That act, however, only gave the right to take private poperty, and if it had been intended to include roads, the authority to construction to include roads, the authority to construct which had been granted by the city, and which were in actual use.

Proceedings might be begun, perhaps, to condemn the whole road and its franchises, but it was only, the command of justice and honesty that the world be most unjust to allow one road to take the most valuable part of a competing line, breaking it up and destroying the value of the remainder. It wa and in 1874 they made an application to the Common Council of Peoria for an ordinance

CHICAGO.

THE METROPOLITAN CITY RAILWAY. THE METROPOLITAN CITY RAILWAY.

The arguments for an injunction to prevent the Metropolitan City Railway Company from prosecuting in the County Court proceedings to condemn land on Canal and Lake streets for its track, were concluded before Judges Davis and Drummond yesterdey, and an order entered. It was held that the Company had been guilty of disobedience of the restraining order of the Court in beginning such suit, but inasmuch as it was necessary to have a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State on the question as to whether the Metropolitan Railway Company had a right to have the land condemned, leave would now be given to prosecute such condemnation proceedings:

leave would now be given to prosecute such condemnation proceedings:

The following is the order:

On the application of the plaintiff for an injunction against the Metropolitan City Railway in the supplemental bill filed in this case, and the answer to the original bill, and after argument.

It is ordered that the Metropolitan City Railway Company have leave to apply to the proper State court, under the laws of this State, in order to determine whether or not the Metropolitan City Railway has authority to condemn, under the laws of this State, any rights, whether real or incorporeal, legal or equitable, in possession or expectancy, and of any kind and nature, belonging to the Chicago West Division Railway Company into or over Lake street and Canal street, or either, in the City of Chicago; and also to determine the measure of damages and what amount thereof shall be paid by the said Metropolitan City Railway Company in case the said State court shall decide that the said rights of the West Division Railway Company in case the said State court shall decide that the said rights of the West Division Railway Company as aforesaid, can be, according to law, condemned.

And it shall be the duty of either party against whom any decision may be made as aforesaid, by an inferior court, to move the case in conformity with the laws of the State to the Supreme Court of

this State for its final determination. And thereupon it shall be the duty of the plaintiff to report
the result of such determination to this Court for
its further action herein. And in the meantime,
and until such report shall be made, the restraining order heretofore made by this Court in this
case, except as herein stated, is continued.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the case of F. H. Follansbee, Receiver of
the Mercantile Insurance Company vs. The
Globe Insurance Company, George F. Harding,
and others, an order was entered yesterday by
consent restraining Harding and the Company
from selling certain assets, consisting of notes
to the amount of \$30,000, secured by mortgages
on real estate, which belong to the Mercantile
Insurance Company.

In the case of Bradner, Smith & Co. vs. The
Globe Insurance Company, in which a motion
to set aside the decree was made last week and
argued for a day and a-half, the parties making
the motion withdrew it for the present, leaving
the decree to stand.

the decree to stand.

Judges Davis and Drummond were occupied the greater part of yesterday in hearing in some further arguments in the capital stock tax cases. An order was made in the case of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company in which Col. Ingersoil made an application to file an amended bill to prosecute on behalf of the Receiver, and have the former restraining order continued. The application was denied, Judge Davis holding that the amendments heretofore filed were insufficient, and that it was necessary to show actual fraud. Leave was however given to renew the application, proper affidavits in support thereof being filed, within ten days. The restraining order was size refused. The other corporation and city cases did not come.

In the cases of Smith vs. The Paoria & Davewing.

days. The restraining order was also refused. The other corporation and city cases did not come up.

In the cases of Smith vs. The Peorla & Réck'Isl-and Railroad Company, and Thomas vs. the same Company, the restraining of the was dissolved and leave given to amend the briss.

Judge Davis left the city yesterday for his home, and will not be here again to attend to any business during vacation.

\*\*NITED STATES COURTS.\*\*

C. P. T. La Roche commenced a suit yesterday in trespass against Daniel W. Pomercy and Henry E. Weaver, Isying damages at \$10,000.

William Taylor began a suit for a like amount against Solomon McKitchan and Hugh McDougall. The Continental Life Insurance Company of Connecticut flied a bill against Parker R. and Clars S. Mason, A. Crosby, Charles Hitchook, Trustee, C. A. Dupee, successor, S. S. Mann, W. B. Allen, D. Ferguson, P. W. Hart, E. Juessen, L. D. Webster, J. T. Bryant, N. A. Williams, F. A. Remingten, J. H. Tledmann, Kate Enstace, and Columbus Delano, to foreclose a mortgage for \$15,000 on the N. 4 of Lot 25, and all of Lots 26, 27, and 28, all in block in Harrington's Addition to Chicago.

Samuel S. Stevens filed a similar bill against Emery E. and Mary E. Childs, Galiup & Peabody, G. Garnett, J. H. Roberts, W. C. Grant, E. A. Olis, A. D. Hunt, Jacob and Louis Schram, J. Pärshing, S. B. Gookins, E. S. Prescott, E. K. Bangs, and Andrew Merwin to foreclose a trust deed for \$15,000 on that part of the N. 45 of the N. 44 of Sec. 36, 39, 12, indicated as Lots 1, 116, 1, 117, and 1, 118, on a plat of lots of E. E. Childs' Third Division, Block'12, in Riverside, recorded March 30, 1871.

BANKRUPTOY MATTERS.

J. P. Darnt, of Eureka, was appointed pro-

BANKRUPTOY MATTERS.

J. P. Darst, of Eureka, was appointed provisional Assignee of George W. Carlyle et al., under bond for \$4,000. John M. aupenion court in Brief.

John M. and Robert K. Davies sucd William and
Ernest Friend for \$1, 200.

J. D. Walls brought suit for a like amount against
Robert Hunter.

J. D. Walls brought sait for a like amount against Robert Hunter.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A. G. Coursen and John Sherman began a sait in trespass to recover \$1,000 damages from James Kearsley.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Julius Warren a grant of administration was made to Mary Warren, under bond for \$36,000.

In the estate of F. W. Hilld, a grant of administration was made to Maria C. Field, under bond for \$17,400.

In the estate of W. G. Taft, a minor, George F. Kimball was appointed guardian, under bond for \$16,000.

In the estate of John Simon, a grant of administration was made to Wilhelmina Simon, under bond for \$4,000.

In the estate of Maria W. Corlies, a grant of administration was made to Cornella Maynard, under bond for \$6,400.

In the estate of W. H. C. Dettman et al., minors, a grant of guardianship was made to Frederika Deltmae, under bond of \$0,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Deitmae, under bond of \$9,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Edward Flaher, Jr., was tried for assault, found guilty, and fined \$25 and costs.

George Combs pleaded guilty to larceny and sentence was suspended.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—Set cases. No. 6,540, Smart vs.

Lee, still on trial.

THE RIGHTS OF COMPETING HORSE RAILROADS.

In the case of the Central City Horse Railway Company vs. the Fort Clark Horse Railway Company, appealed from Peoria County and recently decided, the Supreme Court passed on the right of one horse railway condemning for its own use the property of a competing horse railway company. The facts were that in 1869 the Courts Horse Hollway Company and Company and Company vs. Edward A. Linn and Peter L. Hawkinson, \$537.33.—J. Badenock, et al. vs. John Baker, \$84.20. Baker, \$54.20.

JUDGE GARY—The People, etc., for the use of Frank Rhoner, et al. vs. William Wisdom and Israel Tucker, \$521.64.—H. A. Schreiner, use of J. S. Kendall, vs. Charles L. Easton, garnishee, \$254.09.—Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. Joshua C. Richards, \$121.76.

AMERICAN WOMEN ABROAD. AMERICAN WOMEN ABROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, July 10.—Your editorial on "American Women Abroad" does Burope an injustice.

While it is true, decidedly true, that women are less respected anywhere than here, it is also true that no American lady needs a gentleman's escort in Europe in order to protect herself against insults, that is provided she behaves herself properly. Most American ladies abroad certainly behave themselves all right, but some act so scandalously "lond" that even foreigners must take them for fast women, soliciting attention. These few loud ones horrified Europe to such an extent as to bring almost all the thousands of decent and well-behaving American ladies that visit Europe into bad require.

having American ladies that visit Europe into bad repute.

As for the genflemen of Europe who, in your estimation, could improve so much by coming to America in order to learn how to behave towards ladies, I think you will find that the majority of foreign travelers are not so highly impressed with what they see here in that line. If courtesy towards ladies was extended on a basis of equality, this would be different, but as it is, the respect we entertain for ladies seems to be more regulated by the fact whether they wear silk or calico. We have more "absurd social discriminations," than any other nation.

After several unsuccessful attempts, the governing body of Oxford University has at last obtained a degree of order at the commemoration exercises by excluding from the hall all under-gaduates not accompanied by ladies. For many years past the disorder on these occasions has amounted almost to a riot; this year there was not the least disturbance.

THE PUREST STIMULANT. The Finest Whisky Known SOLD BY J. K. VANDUZER 128 LAKE-ST., CORNER CLARK.

SUMMER RESORTS. The WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, at SHARDN SPRING, NEW YORK, to particularly efficacious in Rheumatic Compitaina, Sciatica, Gott, Neuraiga, Paralysis, Cutaneous Diseases, Urinary Difficulties, Indigestion, and Biliary Derangements. New brick Bath Houses, Anished in hard woods, and containing 52 rooms with SLATE TURS, are Bow open, Send for circular. John H. Gardners & Sox, Props. Hotels—Pavillon, John H. Gardners & Sox, Props. Hotels—Pavillon, John H. Gardners & Sox, Props. Wiffer Sox, Mansion House, Hubbs & Merrica. Mansion House, Hubbs & Merrica. Roseling Houses—J. Swiff's, M. Stratton's. P. G. Fritcher's. W. Hutt's. N. W. Stratton's.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H., Will be opened June 1 for the Season of 1876.

ROTTICE.

NOTICE.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centannial.

GRAND ENION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depet. Bargage taken to and from this depot to Hotel free, 380 elegant rooms. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Care and resages pass the Hotel for all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot for Centennial. GEO. G. LONGEE, Proprietor.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. VILL E CHAPMAN

Monday Brening, July 10, 1878, UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, In the New American Drama, CONSCIENCE. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Monday July 17, Bret Harte's new play, "Two Men of Sand

EXPOSITION BUILDING. ARTHUR J. CRESWOLD'S Crystal Garden PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING, commencing July 17, THE GRANDEST CONCERT ORGAN IN AMERICA. ocvers arrists engaged from the East.
Admission to Evening Performances, 25 cts. Matines,
tota. For the acason of five weeks, \$5.00. For sale
JANSEN & MCCLURG'S, 117 State-st. WABASH-AV. M. E. CHURCH,

fill give two Grand Concerts on Monday and Tuesda renings, July 10 and 11. Doors open at 7:30; Com ence at 8. Admission, 50c; Children, 23c.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. Tuesday Matines THE MANIAC'S OATH. Tuesday Evening-BLACK. EVED SUBAN. Charile Oardner it Songs and Dances and the "Rough Diamond." Thursday—New Bill—THE FRENCH SPY and DICH TOBY IN ANY TOM KIND. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The Geransatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between ork and Havre, calling at Flymouth (G. B.) for miding of passengers. The spiendid vessels on thi orite route for the Continent (cabies provided lectric beils) will sail from Fier No. 48, Norsh Refollows. CANADA, Françeul, Saturday, Jul. 31, 45T. LAURENT, Lachesnez, Saturday, Jul. 308. m. 30 s.m. Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First blin, \$110 to \$120, according to accommodation \$110 to \$120 to \$120, according to accommodation \$10 to \$120 t Great Western Steamship Line.

North German Lloyd The steamers of this Company will sall every Satur day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken Rates of passage-From New York to Southampton London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; secon cabin, \$90, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freigh or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

STATE LINE.

White Star Mail Line To and from Europe and America. Rates as low as by any other first-class Line. Office, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

Miami Valley College. Under the care of Friends. Full Collegiate and Elective Courses for both sexes. Two hours physicial labor required daily and remunerated Expenses for whole year about \$300. For catalogue containing full particulars address A. WRIGHT, President, Springborough, O.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON Principal of Bradford Academy) will re (Late Principal of Bradford Academy) will receive into her Home, 100 Charles-st., Boston, Mass., a limited number of young Ladies, to be under her immediate care and instruction in all the branches of an English Education. Superior opportunities afforded for the study of the higher English branches, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, and Painting. Special attention given to the health of Pupils. Miss Johnson refers by permission to Prof. Pupils. Miss Johnson refers by permission to S. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theological Seminary. ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Girls, near Chicago, Ill. Next school year will commence Monday, Sept. 11, 1876. Indorsed and patronized by the most emment citizens of Chicago and vicinity. His. L.N. CUTTER, formerly Head Assistant Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for circular to Principal, Elmhuret, DuPage Co., Ill.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Brooklyn Heights. The thirty-first year of this institution will open Sept. 12. 1878. Purils from abroad are
to the control of the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member
of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for
Music. Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective
course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTEN,
DEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WEST END INSTITUTE. PAMILY SCHOOL FOR
Tyoung ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New
Haven, Conn. Send for circular.
"L'LMWOOD HOME"—MISSES PORTER & CHAMPL. NEYS Family School for young ladies and children. Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass. NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS, POLK TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

TRIBUNE BUILDING. INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

LEGAL. ASSIGNEE'S SALE NOTICE OF SALE

Public notice is hereby given that on Thursday, July 13, 1876, at 41 a.m., at the car-works, corner of Blue Island av. and Hoyder-st., I will, as the Assignee of Henry R. Payson and Ferdinand E. Canda, seil at guttle saction, a large lot of wood and Iron materials, a street-car, office Turnitine, horses, wagons, and other personal property. Termy cash. Catalogues can be had on application to the undersigned.

Also, on Friday, July 14, 1876, at 2 p. m., I will, as such Assignee, sell at public ascetton at the salesrooms of W. A. Butters & Co., 118 and 120 Wahash-av., all the following described real essats:

1. Lot on Equath-st., 25 ft., Block 14, South Branch Addition. the following described real sames.

1. The St. Scantillest., 25 fc., Block 14, South Branch
1. The St. Scantillest., 25 fc., Block 14, South Branch
2. Two lots on North Hainbed et., 2 and 3, Subdivision
Block 2, in Huck 2, Sheffield's Addition.

1 and 2 shbject to incumbrance for \$2,584.40 and interest.

3. Left 1, 2, 3 and 4, in 8. Holmes' Subdivision N. 5/
Block 11, Bushnell's Addition, southwest scenar Clark
and Oak ets., 107 feeten Clark, and 120 on Oak. Incumbrance, \$25,000 and interest.

4. 10 acres, 2 block; 57 tots, on Chickgo-tv., Taylor
2 Canda's Subdivisiod, W. 5/, 2, W. 5/, 2, L. 5/

5. The 2, 1/2 llock 11, Fushnell's Addition, Clark,
Localt, and Lashile-sta, excepts a perilon sold.

5. The 2, 1/2 llock 11, Fushnell's Addition, Clark,
Localt, and Lashile-sta, excepts a perilon sold.

6. Lascolnest., 17 serce, 2, W. M. Sec. 18, T. 40, N.

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8. Lascolnest., 18, Seconness, and claims.

Further particulars can be had on application.

Further particulars can be had on application.

9. The Sec. Chicago, June 18, 1876.

OFFICE is hereby gives to all Ferrous who may have claims against the "Ciry National Bank of Unita
1. Last he same must be presented to Nation H.

Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, with
1 in three months from this date, of they will be disal
1 lowed. (Signed) Conspiller of the Currosty.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

| 10:00 a. m. |

Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

6. Foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-sec.

ket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of
ph, and at Paimer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). 5.00 a. m 7.30 p. m. Day Express. 0.00 a. m 8.00 p. m. Rainmano Accommodation. 4.00 a. m. 9.00 p. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5.10 p. m. 9.00 a. m. 9.00 a. m. 7.30 p. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5.10 p. m. 4.00 a. m. 9.00 p. m. 9.00 a. m. 9.00 p. m. 9.00 CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Derot, West Side, near Madison st. bridge.
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 422 Randolph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CRICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticker Office, es South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Ottawa and Streator Passenger 2 7:20 a. m. 7:40 h. m. Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux 2 1:20 a. m. 7:40 h. m. 8:26 p. m. 9:20 a. m. 8:26 p. m. 8:26 p

Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave, | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD. rains leave from Exposition Building foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Monse, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. Dally. Dally, Sundays excepted.

Leave. | Arrive. PERFUMERY. ATKINSONS' PERPUMERY. ESS. WHITE ROSE

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP EAU DE COLOGNE Sold by all Dealers.

J. & B. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London. MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sta.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that Dis. JAMES has shoot at the head of the profusion for the pest 30 years. Ago and experience are all important, securing a california, life of the profusion for the pest 30 years. Ago and experience are all important, securing a california, life of the period of the profusion of the pest 30 years. Ago and experience are all important, securing a california california and the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant house for selection at a book for the million, Marriage Guide, which calls you all about these diseases—who should marrywhy not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has moons and periors. Ton see no one but the Dector, Dr. James has the process of the period. Office hours a z. m. to 7 p. m. dandays 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

175 SORTA Clark-st., corner of Hourse, Chic econsulted, personally of by mail, free of charge, it chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. REAN is the physician in the city who warrants cure or or particle hours. Sa. m. to so, m.: Soundays from so the

centing to above, set in easied envelope, access stamps. Heaves set in easied envelope, when he can be provided as the control of the control DR. LYON 110 Fifth-av., Chie Difficulties. My celebrated French Feriod Drops, also Specifics, the only sure preventivity. Marvinge Guide, illustrated, 400 large of the control of the co

PRESCRIPTION FREE
To be in like to the state of the state

L-ST., NEW YORK CITY. ivested Has \$1.700

FINANCIALA

RED TO BUY FOR CASH

RIVER BRIDGE BONDS.
EXTENSION BONDS.
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OLLOWING BONDS:

IEL A. MORAN,

few months, under our improveding in Stocks. Risks reduced a deposits increased. Book contained on sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.
Brokers, 2 Wail-st., New York.

we'll rally round the polls, boys, we'll cally once again, uting, Monroe Heath for Mayor! we'll rally all Chicago, with all our might and

ng, Monroe Heath for Mayor! CHORUS: Monroe Heath for Mayor, hurrah, boys, hurrah! Down with Kimball, and down with McGrath! Yea, rally at the polls to elect an honest man,

We are springing to the call for an honest Go nt, Monroe Heath for Mayor!

or a reformer who never atole a cent,
for Monroe Heath for Mayor! CHORUS: Monroe Heath for Mayor, etc.

We'll welcome to our Mayor's chair the man that's tried and true,
Shouting, Monroe Heath for Mayor!
Friend, neighbor, merchant, Alderman, good as you ever knew. rrah for Monroe Heath for Mayor: CHORUS: Monroe Heath for Mayor, etc.

We'll put him in the Mayor's chair, as sure as
Wednesday comes.
Shouting, Monroe Heath for Mayor!
And bid good-by to Mark and Jim, and send them
to their homes.
Shouting, Monroe Heath is Mayor! CHORUS: Monroe Heath for Mayor, etc.,

### GENERAL NEWS.

Vote for Heath, the honest man.

Vote for Heath, the friend of reform Vote for Heath, the friend of economy. Vote for Heath, the workingman's friend. Vote for Heath, the successful merchant. Vote for Heath, the enemy of corruption. A vote for Kimball is a vote for McGrath. Vote for Heath, the foe of public plunder. Vote for Heath, the leading manufacturer. Vote for Heath and against mock auctions Vote for Heath, low taxes, and cheap rents. Vote for Heath, pure water, and cheap gas. Vote for Heath and against club-room cliques. Vote for Heath and against all sorts of steals.

The only way to beat McGrath is to vote solly for Heath. Kimball—the work would be too hard for m—Mark him out. ffeath can't write poetry, but he knows all out the Water-Works.

The only way to beat McGrath is to ignore imball, and vote for Heath. Heath—the right man for the present emergency. A strong hand for rough work.

they can't scare him; they can't drive

Thousands of Republicans voted for Demo-rat Hoyne, let thousands of Democrats vote for lepublican Heath. James R. Hosmer, President of the Vermont fe-Insurance Company, is stopping at the and Pacific Hotel.

o against one, and the one worth them The ornamental Kimball and the bum-McGrath against the level-headed, success-usiness-man Heath.

temperature yesterday, as observed by e, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE g, was at 8 a. m., 68 degrees; 10 a. m., a., 70; 8 p. m., 71; 8 p. m., 67. Baroman, 28.06; 8 p. m., 20.07.

an Gingler, aged 49 years, residing at No. lurray street, died suddenly at 4 o'clock orday morning under circumstances that ate heart disease. He was a stone-cutter ade, and leaves a wife and four children. About 10 o'clock Sunday night a man-named homas Quigley, residing at No. 73 Finnell treet, died after an illness of but a few hours. employed at Griffin's ice-house, was 27 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Gen. Sheridan returned from Washington on Sunday and was at his post yesterday morning, attending to a mass of correspondence. While as complaisant as usual to the reporters, he vigorously maintains the policy of silence, and politely declines to be interviewed on the subject of the Indian war.

At noon yesterday, Henry Powell, boarding at No. 178 Twenty-third street, was found dead in bed. He had been drinking heavily for days past, and to this excess his death is attributed. The deceased was a single man, 40 years of age, and was in the employ of Mr. Bloomfield, No. 145 Twenty-second street.

was not strange, then, that yesterday, in broad daylight,

FRANK TALLY AND "GRAB" BOYLE,

two of the gang who recently escaped, and who have since been tried and sentenced to six months each in the jail, should pick through the jail wall from their cells and gain their liberty! They had been placed in what is known as the debtor's department, and locked in cells removed from one another, but, singular to say, both had the same facilities for making their exit. The back of their cells faced cast, and the floors thereof were on a level with the floor of the iron bridge by which communication is had with the jail and court-room. In the cast wall of both of the cells was a ventilating flue made so that its presence would not be noticed. By attacking this particular line their work would be materially expedited, and they would save half their labor. Once having a hole through the wall their escape was easy, for, after getting on the bridge, their descent to the yard and flight without detection were almost certain.

Their escape was discovered a few minutes af-ter it had been made, and, as has usually been the case in the past, by a fellow-prisoner,—this time Jake Rehm. The alarm was sounded when time Jake Rehm. The alarm was sounded when it was too late to do any good, yet those who had reached the building at the early hour of 8 o'clock were at the jailyard in time to see the rope made of sheets upon which the prisoners had descended from the bridge to the yard still swaying to and fro. In the absence of any better amusement, the crowd set about theorizing as to how the escape had been effected, in which the officers of the jail joined, but nothing calculated to throw any light upon the subject was evolved until THE CELLS OF THOSE WHO HAD ESCAPED WERE YISITED.

THE CELLS OF THOSE WHO HAD ESCAPED WERE VISITED.

There was seen piles of brick and mortar, a bedstead with its legs twisted off, and several old knives. The apertures in the wall told the rest of the story, which was abundantly confirmed by a visit to the bridge before mentioned, where was also brick and mortar. At the court end of the bridge there were further evidences of the work of the escaped men, where an attempt had been made to pick the wall to pieces to open the iron door which shut the operators temporarily from their liberty. The great question with everybody around was by whom, when, and how had the holes been made in the wall! The officers contended that the work had been DONE FROM THE OUTSIDE,

cers contended that the work had been DONE FROM THE OUTSIDE, or by outside parties, and in proof of this they pointed to a few pencil marks on the wall, which they argued indicated that the job had been leisurely laid out by accomplices. This theory was partially sustained by the stories of employes around the building, who said they had seen parties to work on the wall a few moments previous, but thought they were masons making repairs, etc. Others went further, and said that they saw the prisoners swinging from the bridge in their escape, but did not know who they were. Numerous other theories were advanced, but the fact that the men had escaped was all there was that could be sustained by any proof, unless it was that the scupidity and incompetency of the jail authorities had again been illustrated.

When the escape came to the knowledge of

lustrated.

When the escape came to the knowledge of the Sheriff he was not a little provoked, but as story was an old one to him he did not tear his hair. The stories and conjectures with which the crowd had been regaled were repeated to him with additions of more or less importance, and when he had had a surfeit he began to set to work to.

when he had had a surfeit he began to set to work to

APPREHEND HIS BOARDERS.

To this end he scattered his employes in every direction, and soon thereafter reports began to come in that the prisoners had been seen in various localities. In the afternoon one of the advices was that Boyle had been caught loitering in Calvary Cemetery, and later he turned up at the jall in the custody of Deputy Hummell, and was assigned to cell No. 12. The reporters flocked around him at once to hear his story, which was brief and, to the authorities, very unsatisfactory. He denied that he had had any aid from the outside whatever in his escape, and manifested a hesitancy to particularize about anything. It was very clear, however, that if his denial of being aided from the outside was true, that he had nothing of interest to disclose. Up to night-fall nothing had been heard from Tally.

Both of the prisoners were under six months' sentence for assaulting an officer in their former escape, and when they had served their time were to be sentenced one year each in the Penitentiary for another offense. They are desperate characters, and the putting of them into an uninhabited part of the jall was injudicious, and allowed them of every opportunity that such villains would crave; hence, their late escape was no less the result of criminal carelessness than was their former one,—a carelessness than the Sheriff ought to be satisfied by this time cannot be provided against with his present corps of assistants.

with his present corps of assistants.

THE PROCESS OF REDUCTION.

That Committee on a reduction of expense composed of Ald. Cullerton, Stewart, McAuley, Kirk, and Sheridan, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear what the heads of departments had to say why a reduction should or should not be made in their departments.

The first one to appear before the Committee was Dr. McVickar, of the Board of Health. He was sure that the Board could not be run on

At 100 yestering attention promises and to say way a requiremental part that the control of the excess his death is attributed. The deceased was anging man, do years of all the control of the corner of was anging man, do years of all the corner of was anging man, do years of all the corner of Rush and Chesant at rests.

At 1430 yestering attenoon Frank Ditterraged if years, semployed in Reitingur's hardware and the corner of Rush and Chesant at rests.

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are pared off a little. Men drawing \$1,730 will hereafter take \$1,500, and the majority of salaries are cut about correspondingly. The Board has proposed to discharge from the employes of the City-Hall: one Assistant Engineer, at \$2,260; one clerk, \$900; two clerks, \$1,180; one clerk, \$900; three Constables, \$1,180; and clerk, one clerk, \$900; three Constables, \$1,180; and, one clerk, \$900; three Constables, \$1,180; and, one clerk, \$900; three Constables, \$1,180; and, one clerk, \$900; and the clerk, \$100; and the clerk, \$100; and the street Department, the bead clerk loses \$400, and the rest of the employes average about \$200; each, and one clerk receiving \$1,500 was spared. In the Sewerage Department the head clerk loses nothing, while the rest will average about \$180; each, in the Water Assessment Department, the head clerk loses \$200, and the rest of the clerks, fourteen in number, \$180; each; none are bounced. Under the head of miscellaneous employes there is but little change, but three salaries are cut a little and no hands discharged. In the Water-Works (North Side) there are but few changes. Most of the small salaries are reduced about \$125 each, and the West Side Pumping-Works employes now number two,—one, at \$1,800, being discharged. The exact figures are: Salaries Jan. 1, \$200,946; now, \$162,500; reduction, \$47,446.

It must be borne in mind that the above figures are merely the reductions as proposed by the Board of Public Works. The Committee and the Council bave yet to pass upon the figures, and changes will probably be made both in figures and men.

Ald. Chilerton remarked that the only way to ascertain how to reduce, and how much or how many, was to go around among the employes and see them work and taik with them. This the Committee decided to do, and the attention of the meeting was tured to Mr. Shorey, of the FUBLI Library Board

the Committee decided to do, and the attention of the meeting was turned to Mr. Shorey, of the PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD who said that the Board which he represented had made no figures; but he supposed that several thousands could be cut but of the Si4,700 now paid in salaries, without injury to the Library. He was asked if he could present a detailed statement at the next meeting of the Committee, Monday forenoon, and he replied that there would be a special meeting of the Library Board Saturday, when the thing would be drawn up, and it could be seen what could be spared. Ald. McCrea said it was not a question of what they could spare. The city had just so much money. The question was, "What must be done?"

The Chairman then called upon Marshal Benner and Supt. Hickey.

MARSHAL BENNER

said that the Committee on Fire and Water had had his department under consideration for some time, and he supposed their action would come up in the Council.

Ald. Kirk said it was so, and thought the reductions there would be satisfactory.

CHIEF HICKEY

was then called on: The Committee on Police had not concluded its labors and he had nothing to say, even had the Committee time to hear him, which it did not have, it being time for the Council, and the meeting adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD. MORE MONEY WANTED.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mesars. Ayars A number of miscellaneous bills and com

munications were read and referred. The Finance Committee reported that the building fund had been exhausted, and asked

building fund had been exhausted, and asked leave to dispose of fire bonds to the amount of \$100,000, which was granted.

CLEARING OUT THE JAIL.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported that it was in receipt of a proposition to clear the County Jail of cockroaches, bedbugs, etc., and keep it so for one year for \$100, and recommended that the proposition be accepted.

Mr. Holden said he wished the Committee would submit a proposition to keep the prisoners in the jail. [Laughter.]

The Chair—Two prisoners escaped this morning.

ing.
Some discussion followed on the adoption of the report. Mr. Cleary expressed a deep-scated antipathy for flies and musquitoes, and hoped to see them extirpated. The report was finally

adopted.

Mr. Schmidt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the room in the Criminal Court
and Jail building, now used as a bailiff's room, in
the second story of said building, be, and the same
is hereby, attached to and made a part of the common Jall of Cook County, and the Sheriff of said
county is hereby authorized to use said room for
common jail purposes.

The resolution led to a spirited discussion, in
which Mr. Burdick protested against the Board
further making fools of themselves, etc., but it
was adopted by a vote of 9 to 4, Messrs. Ayars,
Burdick, Busse, and Holden voting in the neg-

ative.

Mr. Busse introduced a resolution referring the matter of the equalization of assessments for 1878, and all petitions and complaints concerning the, same to the Committee on Equalization, which was adopted. The same gentleman also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that all persons feeling aggrieved by the assessment of 1876 might file their complaints with the County Board at any time before the Board finally acted in the matter of the equalization of assessments.

Mr. Gunther introduced a resolution calling for a report of the extra work done on the

Mr. Gunther introduced a resolution calling for a report of the extra work done on the Court-House foundation not included in the contract of Henry Harms. Adopted.

Mr. Conly called attention to the existence of a vacancy in the office of Constable in the Town of Lemont, and moved that William Cummings be elected by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Burdick moved that the Board proceed to elect a Constable for the West Side, but the matter was choked off by a motion of McCaffrey to adjourn for one week.

THAT \$82,000.

O'HARA AND HIS BONDSMEN. There has as yet been no legal action taken by the city against the bondsmen of Daniel O'Hara, late City Treasurer, to recover the \$82,000 which Mr. O'Hara failed to turn over in his transfer of the office to Clinton Briggs, City Treasurer, though such action is daily expected on the order of the Comptroller and the Finance Committee. It is regarded as all wrong that the money has not been obtained and placed in the care of the present occupant of the Treasurer's office. has not been obtained and placed in the care of the present occupant of the Treasurer's office. The whole transaction seems bad both on the part of the bank, or J. V. Clarke, its President, and ex-Treasurer O'Hara, who, when going out of office, made no explanation at all of the circumstances in connection with the deposit in the Hibernian Bank other than that the deposit was there; he leaving the impression that the cash could be drawn out when a demand was made. The action of Mr. Clarke is not considered honorable to say the least. That he should, by refusing to give up a deposit of the city's money for which one man is personally responsible inconvenience both the depositor and the city, is something not expected from him.

Mr. Clarke some time ago made the request of Treasurer Briggs that the Hibernian Bank be allowed to take advantage of its trust by keeping the deposit to secure the payments of city certificates which the bank had bought up on a shave of 10 per cent. The certificates bear Interest at 7 per cent, which, with the 10 per cent of discount makes a profit of over 18 per cent on the paper for the Hibernian Bank, which seems to be unwilling, even with that profit, to await the general payment of the certificates; which unfair action greatly troubles the present officials. Mr. Briggs promptly refused to agree to any such action. Thus the thing stands at present. The bank holds the money and the city wants it, and suit will probably soon be begun. O'Hara, it is said, has enough to pay the \$82,000. It is thought that the bondsmen will pay it and collect the money from O'Hara, who, by a proper legal course, can obtain satisfaction from the bank. It has been stated that the money was still to the credit of O'Hara, and that that accounted for the lact that he did not hand over, the time for which the loan was made not having yet expired. This, however, is not believed to be true.

THAT CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Late Saturday afternoon a woman styling herself Mrs. P. D. Tyrrell entered Justice Kauf-mann's office, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Detective Tyrrell, of the United States Secret Service, upon a charge of bigamy. She alleged that her husband had married the wife of his dead son, and was living with her on of his dead son, and was living with her on North Clark street. Not having time to hear her complaint, she was referred by Justice Kaufmann to Justice Paulsen, and there a warrant for adultery was issued. It was placed for service in the hands of Sergt. McAauley, of the Webster Avenue Station, but up to a late hour the warrant had not been served.

In view of the reports regarding Mr. Tyrrell, a TRIBUNZ reporter, who knew him as a faithful officer while in the city's service, sought him, and obtained from him the following statement concerning the serious accusation against him:

"I deny the truthfulness of the charge alleged against me in toto. I was divorced from the woman in question six years ago the 4th of last April. She left her home at that time and obtained a partial divorce, but I subsequently got a full ome from her, and have since married my present wife in this State, having done so under the best legal advice, and in conformity to the laws of Illinois. The divorce obtained by the woman was obtained mainly on the false testimony of herself and son, John, and the latter, who died nearly three years ago, made a confession to his wife that he had sworn falsely, and that statement can be borne out under oath by the witness herself. The perjury and machinations of my former wife caused me the loss of three farms located in French Creek, N. Y., which I bought from ex-Gov. Patterson, now residing at Westfield, N. Y. I valued the whole property, including a steam saw-mill and shingle mill, at \$21,000. She stole a horse and buggy, a cow, a melodeon, and aquantity of furniture from me during a period of thirteen months, and obtained large sums on the strength of my credit, and without my knowledge and consent. That course, with the litigation caused by her perjury and infamously false representations, rendered me comparatively a beggar, and I came to this city a poor man. I am satisfied she is seeking for blackmail, and has sought me for that purpose, but I am determined to resist any attempts to that end, and, having a full legal separation from her, shall maintain my rights at all hazards. I was at my home, at No. 867 North Clark street, nearly all of to-day, attending my wife, who is very ill, and did not learn of the publications in the evening papers until 9 o'clock to-night."

LOCAL LETTERS.

CRUELTY TO MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 9.—We, the car-drivers of the hicago City Railway, would call your attention since we have no other manner of redress, to the outrageous way the above Company has adoptoutrageous way the above Company has adopted in regard to giving us time to eat our meals. We have not had for upwards of a year more than eight minutes to eat our meals. We were then allowed a man to turn our cars and one to change our horses. Now, under the plea of cutting down expenses, they have discharged them, and causing us to drop back eight minutes to change our own horses, and to turn our own cars, and water our horses, thereby consuming the extra time in their service, and allowing us not more than five minutes this hot weather to get in. Now we sak you in the name of humanity how a man who works on the average of fifteen hours per day can, under any circumstances, retain his we ask you in the name of humanity how a man who works on the average of fifteen hours per day can, under any circumstances, retain his health and live with only fifteen minutes to eat three meals in? Other companies in the city allow their men from half to three-quarters of an hour to do it in. Our company, when asked why it could not relieve us in some way, issued the following order: "Let them eat in the barn." Said barn contains a room about 8 feet square, almost always filled with tobacco-smoke and the floor covered with spit or manure. There is berhaps no class of men in your city of whom more is expected than the Chicago City Railway expects of its drivers. We have to deposit \$50 for our position, and do not get as much time, no matter whether it be cold or warm, rain or shine, as the poor brutes who haul the cars of the Company. he Company.
THE COTTAGE GROVE CAR-DRIVERS.

CRURLTY TO ANIMALS. PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, July 9.—Will you kindly allow me to call your attention and that of the public, through the columns of your paper, to the cruelty perpetrated by unthinking persons on the dumb animals at this season of the year. On coming from the Second Presby-terian Church to-day by the way of Twelfth terian Church to-day by the way of Iweith street and Wabash avenue, I observed in a vacant lot on the corner of these two thorough fares a large white cow tethered in the fierce rays of the noonday sun, without shelter and without water. Annoyed by the files, and shut in by the surrounding buildings from the least breath of air, the poor brute lay in a very expansed state.

hausted state.

This is one of the many instances of cruelty to animals which have come under my notice during the past week. It is the custom of business-men to leave their horses hitched to telegraph-poles or to the rings on the sidewalk opposite to their offices for hours together during the day. Surely, during the present intense heat these ignorant men are committing acts of "cruelty to animals." If so, do they not come within the grasp of the "Humane Society"?

A BRITISHER.

THE CITY-HALL.

Frank Adams is still absent at Lake Minne tonka fishing. The City Clerk and his aids fixed the ballot-boxes yesterday for the election. The boxes are fully equipped with articles used in the elec-

looking sunburnt and "fishy." He does not consider it necessary that a saloon-closing proc-lamation be issued for Wednesday.

Ald. Van Osdel and Koerber, of the Council Committee on Public Buildings, took the train last night for Cleveland to pay a visit of inspection to the quarry the owner of which hopes to furnish stone for the new Court-House.

Money did not flow into the Treasury yester-day on the "popular loan" as freely as it had been hoped. The amount taken in yesterday was about \$3,000, of which Ald. Jacob Rosenberg advanced \$5,000. The projectors of the plan are confident that as soon as it really becames popular to help the city in the present afflictions the \$1,000,000 in cash will soon be on hand.

hand.

City-Attorney Tuthill returned to his labors yesterday morning, after, a week's vacation in the beautiful towns of Madison and Janesville, Wis. He is warm in his praises of the hospitality of the people of those places, and had enjoyed "a pleasant time." He will immediately personally supervise the prosecution of the many unlicensed saloon-keepers of Chicago. The cases will be brought up as fast as possible. It is estimated that \$30,000 was lost to the city last year by a negligence in the collection of license-fees.

The ordinance recently introduced in the

last year by a negligence in the collection of incense-fees.

The ordinance recently introduced in the Council by Ald. Ballard providing that after 10 o'clock p. m. the persons who might be in the Lake-Front Park be kept moving by the policeman on that beat, it will be remembered, was not adopted. Supt. Hickey, it seems, thought otherwise, for he had ordered the police to see that such a regulation was enforced. Now it happened that the well-known Charley Kern, wearied with the burdens and heat of the day, did betake himself to that Park to cool his heated brow in the grateful breezes of Lake Michigan. Stretched full length upon a bench, his repose was roughly disturbed by a minion of the law, who ordered him to "keep moving." Irefully and reluctantly did Charley rise and demand the why and wherefore. But the policeman sternly enforced his orders, and kept Mr. Kern moving in the most approved fashion till his blood did boil. His anger spent itself yesterday to the Board of Public Works, but when it dawned upon his mind that the joke was on Supt. Hickey he forgot how the peeler made him "keep moving," though he is still ready to assert that "it is no fun to keep a fellow trotting around for half an hour." half an hour."

SCAVENGER BILLS.

Comptroller Farwell, desirous to be sure that he was authorized to pay bills for scavenger work which the Board of Health had contracted, requested in a letter to City-Attorney Tuthill last Saturday an opinion on the subject. The following is Mr. Tuthill's reply:

In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., asking my opinion as to the powers of the Board of Health in reference to the performance of the scavenger work of the city, etc., I submit the following as my opinion:

It is provided in the charter of the city (Revised Ordinances, 1873, pages 411 and 412) that the City Council shall have power by ordinance to direct, and authorize the Board of Health to let the scavenger work—night and day, or both—to the lowest reliable bidder, or, in case a proper contract cannot be made, to authorize and Board to do said work. Such letting to be governed in all respects, as nearly as may be, by the provisions of the charter in reference to the letting of street improvements.

respects, as nearly as may be, by the provisions of the charter in reference to the letting of street improvements.

Acting under this power, the Council has provided by ordinance that the Board of Health is hereby authorized to employ, from time to time, as many scavengers as it may deem necessary upon such terms and with such appliances and conveyances as it may deem expedient, and to make from time to time such rules and regulations for the conduct of such scavengers as it may deem necessary. Revised Ordinances, 1873, Chap. 43, Sec. 1, page 114.

The Board of Health might lawfully under the above provisions of law let the contract for the doing of the scavenger work for the facal year, in which case the law would require the contract to be advertised as contracts for public improvements are, and given to the lowest responsible bidder, if the expense thereby incurred should exceed \$500.

There having been no valid contract made for the doing of the scavenger-work of the city for the present year, I am of opinion that under the ordinance above quoted the Board of Health has the power to employ any individual or individuals, as in their judgments necessary, to do the work from day to day, and to agree to pay for such work such fair and reasonable compensation as the work is worth, or as may be agreed upon.

Any vonchere given for work so done are legal and just charges against the city, and should be

cork is greater or less than \$500.

The sanitary welfare of the city during the hot numer weather is of so great importance that the clay in having the scavenger work of the city one which the advertising and letting of the conract would require might, and probably would, anse much sickness and pestience. Hence the eccessity for the power which the Board has to ave the work done by the day. Respectfully, R. S. TUTHILL, City Attorney.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury will be in session again to

The Finance Committee of the County Board egotiated a loan of \$100,000 for four vorable loan ever negotiated by the county. The lender was the Corn Exchange Bank.

The lender was the Corn Exchange Bank.

C. F. Periolat handed a bill to the County
Board yesterday amounting to \$193.83, being
for samples of goods furnished the county upon
which contracts have been let to him. Among the
items of the bill were six feather dusters at
\$4.35 each and one rubber spittoon at \$2.13.
The bill illustrates the brazen impudence of
Periolat and the extent of his confidence in and
reliance on the "Ring" members of the Board.

reliance on the "Ring" members of the Board.

The Commissioners started on their third stone-quarry spree last evening. They go to Bedford, Ind., and from thence to Louisville, Ky. It was impossible to find out who would compose the party, there being a disposition to keep their names as well as their deeds in the dark. All they would say in the matter was that the party would probably be larger than the last one. They have already accepted two invitations ahead, one to Lemont from Walker, and another to the Aux Sable quarries.

and another to the Aux Sable quarries.

While the Commissioners are roving around the country as dead-heads, the public interest is being sadly neglected. The Insane Asylum, for instance, is in the hands of a mere boy as Warden, and Periolat, though his contract expired the 1st of June, is still supplying the institution and all other county institutions with supplies at his own price. The bills do not read in Periolat's name, but this is a mere dodge. The reason assigned for not attending to these matters is want of time, etc., which, to say the least, is very gauzy. The fact that the more reputable members of the Board sit quietly wand see these outrages perpetrated does not

CRIMINAL.

The man who laughs came to town yesterday and amused himself by passing a forged check for \$13 upon Jacob Guillaume, of No. 516 West

Henry Gehelle and Edward Kerber, employes at Schuttler's wagon-works, corner of Clinton and Monroe streets, had a fight yesterday, which resulted in Kerber being sent to his home, No. 462 Union street, with a swelled head, and in Gehelle being placed under lock and key at the Madison Street Station.

Madison Street Station.

Cyrus Squier, from St. Louis, was taken in hand yesterday by a confidence operator named Charles Hawis. Cyrus took in all the games, but wouldn't give up a cent on any of them, and finally when he thought he had seen all that was to be seen, he turned the fellow over to Officer Davis, of the West Madison Street Station.

At an early hour yesterday morning John Busse, residing on the corner of Throop and Henry streets, was awakened by the operations of some burgiars. He started in pursuit, and, alarming an officer, they succeeded in capturing two boys named John Ryan and John Murphy. Their cases were continued until to-day for the sake of getting more complete evidence against them.

Mrs. Harris, an old lady 71 years of age, the keeper of the house No. 64 Emma street, was yesterday placed under arrest on a State warrant procured by Jacob Rosenthal, who accuses her of spiriting away \$2,000 in money, several watches and chains, and a diamond valued at \$100. The case will come before Justice Sully to-day, when some interesting social developments are expected.

ments are expected.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Herman Benze, of No. 219 Morgan street, was awakened by a burgiar in his room, and finding himself unable to cope with him, he fired. The thief made his way out in the same manner he had entered, Mr. Benze following closely. After making good his escape, the revengeful scamp turned and fired twice at his pursuer, one of the shots passing through Mr. Benze's right arm near the shoulder, inflicting only a flesh wound.

Scene: Taylor and Clark streets at 8 o'clock Scene: Taylor and Clark streets at 8 o'clock last evening. Enter William Riley, a mammoth negro, carrying an immense hickory bludgeon, and daring Richard Bross to come forth to battle. While he is sporting about, Richard enters from behind, and stealthily creeping upon the irste Riley, snatches his weapon and upon the irate Riley, snatches his weapon and lets it fall heavily upon his antagonist's head. The scene was then changed to the Armory, where the two men were placed in durance vile. The blow was sufficient to have killed an ordinary individual.

nary individual.

John Treadwell and Charles Benson, two notorious confidence-operators, put themselves in a fine fix yesterday, and, unless the meshes of the law are much wider than they used to be, they are both good for long terms in the County Jail. In the morning they met Henry Franzen, of Bensonville, DuPage County, and, after liquoring him well, they swindled him out of \$50. Franzen was not so much of a sucker as they took him to be, and now both are repining in the Madison Street Station, under direction of Detective McGarigle.

Welliem Leftics arrived in town yesterday.

in the Madison Street Station, under direction of Detective McGarigle.

William Jeffries arrived in town yesterday morning from Indianapolis, and at once hired Peter Murphy, an expressman, to show him to a boarding-house. Instead Murphy took him on a wild goose chase all around town, and indujged in numerous flowing bowls at the expense of the sucker. As a grand finale they visited the house of Kate Williams on Bler avenue, and while there Murphy helpee himself to \$48 of Jeffries' money. Following this came another drive, and when near the corner of Sixteenth and Canal streets Jeffries demanded the return of his cash, and this so enraged Murphy that he threw him from the wagon. Jeffries alighted upon his left arm, and sustained a compound fracture between the elbow and shoulder, and also a dislocation of the wrist. When Justice Scully heard of the affair, he ordered the expressman under bonds of \$700 to the Criminal Court.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The noon-day meeting will to-day be conducted by Tony Delight. The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the

The Joint Committee appointed by public meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a petition to the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, setting forth the necessity of immediate relief from the immense body of water now flooding portions of the south part of the town, have the names of nearly every resident, and will present the petition this afternoon to the meeting of the Board, the first held in the past three weeks.

THE WINDSOR.

Several of the distinguished patrons of the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, New York, have engaged rooms there during the sammer. They propose to spend this approaching season in the city, making jaunts to the Centennial at Philadelphia and the various watering places, but enjoying, during a large part of the hot months, fue cool breezes which prevail on the highest land on Manhattan Island, and are wafted through the spacious corridors and portices of this elegant hotel.

Spicy breath, teeth white and speckless,
Fragrant sozodout secares;
Ladies, can you be so reckless
As to fall to make them yours?

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The House bill establishing post routes throughout the country was taken up, but soon laid aside for the morning business.

Mr. Bogy presented the petition of St. Louis for an appropriation to secure the bank of the Mississippi River opposite to the city. Reference.

Mr. Eaton submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report the number of troops in the Southern States and the location of each command. He asked for its present consideration, but, Mr. Edmunds objecting, the esolution went over. Mr. Eaton gave notice

resolution went over. Mr. Eaton gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of citizens of Iowa, complaining of the action of the Government in regard to the Des Moines Valley lands. Referred.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of a bill to continue the provisions of the act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government for a period of ten days from to-day.

day.

The Senate proceeded to consider the same, and it was passed without amendment.

Mr. Randall reported a bill continuing for ten days the act defraving temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government. Passed. This is not the Senate bill on the same subject, but the original House bill.

Mr. Banning offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the object of the military expeditions under Gens. Terry, Crook, and Gibbon against the Northwestern Indians, and for copies of all the correspondence bearing on the origin of the expedition, and for copies of all the military orders issued by the War Department directing the expedition. Adopted.

ence bearing on the origin of the expedition, and for copies of all the military orders issued by the War Department directing the expedition. Adopted.

Mr. Hatcher introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of Manning M. Kimmel, of Missouri. Passed.

In connection with Mr. Banning's resolution, he submitted the following statement showing the distribution of the United States troops. There are at present in the army 26, 970 troops, located as follows: 4, 216 belonging to detachments at West Point; 7, 936 located in the Territories; 3, 718 in Texas; 3, 334 in other Southern States; while in the field operating against the Indians there are noder Gen. Terry only 1, 123, and nuder Gen. Crook only 1, 790, making in all 2, 913. The remaining 4, 000 are located in Northern cities and forts.

The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Maine stating that Blaine, having accepted the vacant Senatorship from that State, had resigned his seat as a member from this day.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. Scales—Appointing a Commission to visit the Indian Territory and report the condition and management of the Indians.

By Mr. Garfield—Appropriating \$10,000 for preparing and publishing a brief history of the several surveys and scientific expeditions made during the century just closed.

By Mr. Steele, of Wyoming—Authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army, to serve no more than six months, testid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sloux Indians.

Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the bill admitting free of duty goods for the International Exposition, so as to admit of sale and delivery, during the Exhibition Buildings, subject to such additional regulations necessary to the security of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may decide, and declaring the stock of each exhibitor liable for the payment of the iswful duties thereon. Passed.

Mr. Singleton, from the Conf

country.

Mr. Randall stated that in the Consular and Diplomatic bill of two years ago the Senate had increased the consular and diplomatic salaries, and
the House now proposed to adopt the same course,
only in the opposite direction. He said that the
Senate conferces were willing to accept the amount
appropriated for the diplomatic service, but were
not willing that that should be in full for the year.

Mr. Kasson inquired whether the consular service was proposed to be included in the same arrangement.

Mr. Kasson inquired whether the consular service was proposed to be included in the same arrangement.

Mr. Randall replied that the proposition in Conference Committee had not applied with the same distinctness to the consular service as it had to the diplomatic service. The conference had never got far enough to consider what it would do in that particular. He had far more care and consideration for the consular service than for the diplomatic, and it was his opinion that if the entire diplomatic service should fail for want of an appropiation, if American Ministers were brought home, no material interests of the country would suffer.

Mr. Kasson—But the national honor would. I hope the gentleman does not propose to advertise our partisan discussions to every country in the world by a proposition to withdraw all our representatives abroad.

Mr. Poster, Republican member of the Conference Committee, expressed the opinion that it was the determination of the House to humiliate the Senate was willing to accept the amount of the appropriation, and he was sure that not a dollar beyond that amount would be expended.

Mr. Randall—The point is whether these officers would not have a claim.

Mr. Foster—They would not, because the President is to be authorized to reduce salaries and to withdraw the service. The Senate took the position that it was not to be dragged into legislation on appropriation Committee, they should be taken from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he suggested the names of Messrs. Faulkner, Hewit, and Banks. Those men would readily come to an understanding with the Senate conferees.

Mr. Singleton expressed the surprise which he and other members of the Appropriations Committee felt at hearing the gentleman (Foster) oppose in the House a proposition to which he had given his assent in committee.

Mr. Foster—When the gentleman makes that statement he misstates purposely.

Mr. Singleton—Op you mean to charge me with a life.

Mr. Foster—When the gentleman makes that statement. I say that it is abso

lie.

Mr. Foster-I do, if the gentleman makes that statement. I say that it is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Singleton-Very well, sir. Something can be said about that after a while.

The Speaker pro tem. ordered the gentlemen to order.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum at half-past 10 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Christian Association will be held at No. 221 West Madison street this evening.

The Nurserymen's Association meets at 10 o'clock this morning in the office of the Farm Journal, Room 44, 126 Washington street.

The corner-stone of the new Synagogue of the B'nai Sholom congregation on Michigan avenue, near Fourteenth street, will be laid Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

A free public entertainment will be given this evening at 8 o'clock in the First Methodist Church by the Young People's Temperance Union, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. An address on temperance will be given by a distinguished politician.

The entertainment at Wabash Avenue Church, corner Fourteenth street, last night, was agrand success in the way of music. The Tennesseean hold one more concert this evening. Admission 50 cents.

SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The Joint Committee appointed by public meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meetings recently held at South Chicago and Grand Crossing, to procure signatures to a pe-100 meeting signatures to a pe-100 meeting signatures to a pe-100 meeting signature to a

be till Thursday next. Rejected—yeas, 67; nays, 139.

The object of Mr. Cox in making the motion was to allow the Conference Committees to get up with their work, and to prevent other mischievous legislation.

Mr. Holman then moved that when the House adjourn it be till Wednesday next. Agreed to-yeas, 99; nays, 88.

Adjourned.

The heat of the hall was very great throughout the day, the thermometer marking 91 degrees, and some members and employes were injuriously affected by it.

Amusing Incident.

Superintendent Galvin has put up a wire fence to guard the grass plot on the inner mall of Boston Common. It is almost invisible in the evening, especially if the eyes of the pedestrian who undertakes to make a short cut across the grass are obscured by claret punches.

An amusing incident of this kind happened a few evenings since, while a gentleman was standing close to the fence leaning on a cane and thoughtfully smoking a cigar. An individual with slightly irregular but rapid step passed near thim and attempted to cross the grass-plot, but, being brought up by the, to him, invisible barrier, floundered clear over it, landing upon all fours upon the grass on the other side.

Starting up indignantly, he cocked his damaged

hat flereely over his left eye, and, looking the smoker, said:

"S'yar, ole feller; n'buddy kin trip me up'n day manner 'thout givin' me saefaxion;" and a sivanced flercely toward the supposed offender, when, encountering the wire again, he went over it once more, sprawling on his hands say knees on the red gravel walk, and badly flattanks one leg of his pantaloons.

This seemed to have a different effect on the safferer, for, gathering himself up slowly, and tooking at the amoker, who still stood quietly path his cigar, he said:
"Syar, ole feller, I'll call it square an' pay for th' drinks 'few'll tell me how'n thunder you can do thet throw so easy."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON. D. C., July 11-1 a.m.—In the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lens Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, easterly to southerly winds, slowly rising temperature, and falling barometer. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

one. | Bar. Thr. | Wind. | Bain | West Cheyenne. 30.00 68 N. W., fresh
Bismarek. 29.35 72 N. brisk.
Davenport. 29.35 75 E., light.
Denver. 30.00 77 S. light.
Duluth. 29.30 58 Calm
Keokuk 29.32 80 W. fresh
Lacrosse 29.34 74 S. E. fresh
Lawremorth 26.58 75 Calm
Milwankee. 30.01 61 N. gentle.
Omaha. 29.40 73 S. E. light.
Platte. 29.41 78 S. E. brisk DEATHS.

CASE1—out. Mrs. Bridger
larket-st., Mrs. Bridger
lohn Casey.
Puneral to-day, the 11th, from her residence, at 1 o'clock, by cars to Calyary.
HINCKLEY—Suddenly, July 10. Marion, infraddunghter of Charles and Kate Hinckley.

Bunneral from residence, 1350 Prairie-av., at 2 p. 10. 1876, at 2

1 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

HINCKLEY—Suddenly, July 10. Marion, inimidaughter of Charles and Kate Hinckley.

Funeral from residence, 1350 Frairie-av., at 2 m.

Tuesday.

WESTCOTT—In this city, July 10. 1870, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. S. Baker, M. 545 Huribut-st., Mrs. B. E. Westcott, aged 1 years 11 months and 9 days.

Services at, 7 a. m. Tuesday. Remains with taken to Laporte, Ind., for interment.

Westcott, aged 1 years lease copy.

FENSON—At St. Charles, Ill., Monday morning July 10, of consumption, Nettle Lunk, wife Henry A. Fenson, aged 28 years.

Funeral Wednesday, July 12, at 2 p. m. Friend are invited without further notice.

DEAN—In Keerie, N. H., on June 15, Mr. Eliza Dean, aged 78 years 4 months 16 days; also Mr. Stephen Dean, or June 29, aged 60 years months and 6 days; parents of Mesara C. M. Bradley Dean, of this city.

GENUNG—In this city, July 10, 1876, Challey, Genung, aged 49 years.

Funeral from No. 1845 Prairie-av., to-day, to 11th, at 6 o'clock p. m.

HARRIS—On Sunday, July 9, 1878, infants of Charles and Louisa Harris, at 211½ West Least, aged 2 months and 21 days.

Funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock a Oakwood Cemetery.

FURBER—July 8, at 10 p. m., Margaret D., wie of William A. Furber.

FURBER—July 8, at 10 p. m., Marge f William A. Furber. Funeral from residence, 926 Michiga

Funeral from residence, 926 Michigan-av., et 19. m., July 11.

The York City, Sing Sing (N. Y.) and Rayay (N. J.) papers please copy.

FREDENNICK—Suddenly, at 3:30 a. m., July 0, of hemorrhage of lungs, Mrs. Eliza R. Frede nick.

Remains will be taken to Wheeling, W. Va., to interment Tuesday evening, at 5:15. Services the house at 4-0 clock.

By Wheeling papers please copy.

She sleeps in Josus.

MURTAUGH—In this city, Thomas Murtaut, formerly of Utics, N. Y., aged 43 years 8 months.

Utics papers please copy.

HART—Suddenly, on the 10th, Electa Hart, widow of James Hart.

Notice of funeral hereafter. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NORTH SIDE MASS-MEETING. There will be a meeting of the Republican at the North Side this evening. The following speakers will be in attendance: The Hon. Monro-Heath, Julian S. Rumsey, the Hon. E. C. Larnet, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, Louis C. Huck, and Geo. E. Adams. THE SCANDINAVIANE

The Scandinavian Republican Club meets evening in old Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee ave FIFTH WARD. The Fifth Ward Republican Club will hold a re-plar meeting at headquarters, corner of Twenty-ixth and Butler-sta, this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance requested. EIGHTH WARD GRAND REPUBLICAN RA

this evening at 50 Bine Island-av. Talking by the Hon. Monroe Heath, Gen. O. L. Mana Orchris. Warner, Capt. John Stephens, the By John F. Scanlan, Capt. A. P. Maddock, Philip Hoyne, Frank Lawler, George W. Spafford, Capt. Mark Hardin. By order.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, President. BINTH WARD. A special meeting of the Ninth Ward Republica Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at Glob Hall on Desplaine-st. between Madison as Washington, for the purpose of making arrang-

Washington, ments for the election of a ments for the election of a Republicans of the ward are invited to atta-participate in the meeting.

WM. H. TROMPSON, Pres. PILES Without pain or the use of kas without pain or the use of kas ligature, or caustic. A SU CURE OR NO PAY. With tients from a distance we contract to pay all traveling other expenses if we fail to effect a radical construction or examination. D MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago

CANDY CELEBRATED throughs the Union—expressed to parts. 1 b and upward 25, 40, 60c per b. Addresorders GUNTHER, Confessioner, Chicago.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. DRY GOODS.

On Tuesday, July 11, at 9:30 a. m., sharp, Regular Sale of Staple and Fasey Dry Goods, Suspenders, Brushes, Fan. Pocketbooks, Shirts and Drawers, Table Linen, Towels, Mapkins, Etc. Attractive line of Piece Goods, Casaimeres, Jean. Cottonades, and Shirtings. Large line of Table and Kitchen Cutlery. Also large sesortment of Clothing—400 Casaimers Vesi in desirable styles, which will be sold to close consignment. A few pieces of suprior velvet. Sale peremptory.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners, 68 and 70 Wabash-st.

BOOTS, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 9:30 a. P.
Several FINE LINES of
FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-st. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

By virtue of a chattel mortgage, bearing date on 23d day of October, A. D. 1874, and filed for record the Recorder's office for Cook county, Oct. 24th, 15 executed by Wilten A. Jenkins and Joseph A. Belto me: and pursuant to the power and authority there granted, dereby give notice that on Friday the I day of July, A. D. 1876, at 10 e'clock in the forestattle.

CLIFTON HOUSE,

bies: kitchen and laundry furniture and utensiles all other utensile, furniture and fixtures necessary the complete furnishing and operation of said hetelecomplete list of such property and the property and the property and the property of the day of sale by the property of the property REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE

Friday Morning, July 14, at 9:30 o'clock. Immense Display New and Second-Hand FURNITURE,

NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS. A full line New and Used Carpets,
Omeo and Library Desks,
General Household Good
New Furniture at private sale during the week
Auction Prices. ELISON, POMEROY, 2 CG

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor, Madison-st. 2000 cases BOOTS, SHOKS, AND SLIPPERS A AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, July 11, at 5:30 o'cle without reserve, JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctionsess.

VOLUME

We offer a ve finer stock of all and Swiss Water er prices THA HOUSE IN THI only fresh, nev order.

N. Mats State and

EVERY A. H. 1 CLOSING 61 Was

RICH J EVERY ARTICLE Boods sold at prive prices that is impo compete with, as ess. FINA STATE

SAVIN INST \$500,000 \$120,000

SAFEIT

Of the State Saving for the accommode and Bankers of Ch They are Firs-12 Money, Diamond Bullion, Silverwar ples taken on special security, Safes in reasonable rates.

GBO. C. COOK. M. 7 PEI We will lend sum property at SEVEN: it 8. SCUDDER & MA MONEY A

ro loan on Warehouse ons, on City Certificate dortgages. STOCKHOL Joliet & Nor

The annual meet election of Directo other business as as held at the office of Joliet, Illinois, on t R. G. RALSTON,

CLIFF phia. Newly furnish phia. Newly furnish plass fare. Cars p minute. Rooms \$1 ASSIGN

Public notice is her is, 1876, at 11 s. m., 1814 is and 1877, at 11 s. m., 1814 is and 1876, at 11 s. m., 1814 is and 1876, at 18 Addition.
2. Two lots on Nor Block 8, in Block 5, 1 and 2 subject to i Block 11. Bushnell and Oak-sts., 102 fe and Oak-sts., 102 fer brunce, \$25,000 and 4. 10 acres, 2 block b Canda's Subdivisi F. 38, R. 13. incum biock.
5. The S. 14 Bloc Locust, and LaSalle e. Lincoln-av., 17 R. 14.
5 and 6 subject to about \$73,000.
Also some stocka, Terms cash, subje Further particulars

Speed's Block, Chit
OFFICE OF TE
NOTICE is Rereby
Callins against
The Callins against